The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1873. NUMBER 15.

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STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Sept. 1, 1873.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company will be held at the Offices of the Company in the city of Rock Island, Ill., on Wednesday, the [illegible] day of October next, at 12 o'clock, noon. R. R. COBB, President. JOHN P. WHITEHEAD, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of Tomlinson & Snyder, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Wm. Snyder alone is authorized to use the firm name in settling up the business of said firm; will collect all claims and accounts and pay all debts. E. S. TOMLINSON, WM. SNYDER. Chicago, Sept. 4, 1873.

MR. WINSTON B. BENT

Has joined with MR. TOMLINSON, and the business will be continued under the name of

TOMLINSON & CO.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of J. H. White & Co., Commission Merchants, doing business at 118 South Water-st., was dissolved Sept. 1 by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by J. H. White, who continues. JOHN H. WHITE, CHAS. B. ADAMS.

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Vessel Owners, Attention!

WANTED,

Proposals for the transportation of 500,000 bushels Wheat from Duluth, Minn., to Buffalo, between Sept. 15 and the close of navigation. Bids will be received for the whole or any part of above amount, either at a fixed rate, or charters to be governed by Chicago rates on the day of loading. Bids will be opened Sept. 10, and those accepted will be notified on the same day by telegraph and mail. Address CHAS. B. NEWCOMB & CO., Duluth, Minn.

HORSE FAIR.

HORSE FAIR, AT DOLTON, Sept. 10, 1873.

An award of premiums of $50, $25, and $12.50 for the first, second and third best suckling colts sired by any horse in Thornton and Bloom Townships, Cook County, Ill., and North Township, Lake County, Ind. S. R. CHILDS, Manager.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT **TRIBUNE OFFICE.**

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Regular Communication of Oriental Lodge, No. 33, A. F. and A. M., this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for business and work. By order of the Master. E. N. TUCKER, Sec'y.

Masonic.

There will be a regular communication of [illegible] Chapter, No. 1[illegible], on Friday, Sept. 5, at 7½ o'cl[illegible] [illegible] C. FRENCH, [illegible]

LAW AND ORDER.

Important Meeting of the Committee of Seventy Last Evening.

Senator Woodard Explains the Nature of the Organization and the Work Before It.

He Denounces Irish, German, American, and Religious Know-Nothingism.

A Letter of Sympathy from a Sorrowful Absentee.

The Platform of Principles and the Favorites for Office.

Meetings to Be Called in the Various Wards and County Townships.

Interviews with Messrs. J. P. Root, J. H. McVicker, and J. H. McAvoy.

A meeting of the Committee of Seventy was held in the hall of the Builders' Exchange last evening for the purpose of devising a plan for conducting the fall campaign in the interest of law and order. Quite a large number of members were in attendance, among them being Senator Woodard, Ald. Sherwood, C. C. Bonney, J. O. Brayman, D. J. Lyon, J. B. Barker, T. M. Avery, P. H. McLogan, A. B. Van Dorn, the Rev. F. T. Dickinson, R. C. Hamill, Philip Myers, Frank Kelly, and many others of equal prominence in the movement.

The meeting was called to order by Senator Woodard, and the proceedings were inaugurated with prayer by the Rev. F. T. Dickinson.

REMARKS OF MR. WOODARD.

Senator Woodard stated the object of the meeting for the benefit of several who had not attended previous meetings of the Committee. He spoke as follows:

We are sometimes asked, "What do you intend to accomplish by a Law-and-Order movement?" First, we intend to unite for the public good all sects, nationalities, and parties, without regard to previous condition or political servitude. We want to do this because we believe that every man who has sworn allegiance to the Government is an American citizen or a perjurer. We denounce Protestant, Catholic, French, Irish, German, or American Know-Nothingism as anti-American. There can be no such thing as Irish unity of thought, or German, or American, unless there is Irish, German, or American despotism. Freedom of thought brings difference of opinion, which is to be tolerated, not suppressed. Politics will be purer when there are fewer men acting as political brokers who are supposed to carry the votes of a whole nationality in their pockets. A people's movement will purify the political atmosphere in this respect.

It is desirable to fill the public offices of the city and county, from the Mayor and County Commissioners down to Constable, with honest, independent, outspoken, industrious men. If that would not be a *radical change*, it means *considerable*. We would like to write in our platform, "No moral cowards, no political dodgers, need apply." Our public offices are not eleemosynary institutions.

There will always be dishonesty in governments while honor and preferment are given to Cowardice and Dishonesty. We would as a party apply the same principles to the management of our municipal affairs as are adapted by our best business men. It is desirable that our city and county contracts be let to the lowest responsible bidder after due publication, and without collusion with contractors, and the submission of full and accurate specifications. After this, we want no extras or back pay allowed, for there is where the stealing comes in. The Board and Comptroller should refuse to submit to contractors' rings.

Our movement will include an effort to secure Police Commissioners who will enforce the law and not waste any time in discussing its merits. A salary of $1,000 a year will secure such men. We want a police organization that will be a "notice to quit" to those vagabonds, thieves, robbers, and house-breakers with no visible means of support who stand around the corners of the streets, depots, and public places with our policemen. The police know them; why are they not removed? It can and will be done if the Law-and-Order party prevails and elects men who are firm and in earnest.

We believe that only such salaries should be paid Government officers as are paid in business for similar work.

Public improvements should keep pace with the enterprise of our citizens, and, if taxes collected for this purpose are expended by honest and intelligent men, they become an investment, and not a burden.

But how about the saloon question? We would reward every man according to his deeds done in the body. There is nothing about the business of saloon-keeping that should build up a political aristocracy. Liquor-selling under license is a legitimate business, and while a man obeys the law and fulfills the provisions of his license he does well, and is not to be molested. The same principle applies here as elsewhere—honest men to enforce the law, honest men for saloon-keepers. Licensed liquor-sellers should be Law-and-Order men. They should be compelled to keep order. We want an Executive who will refuse to grant licenses to any saloon where vagrants, criminals, or disorderly persons congregate. At least 300 such licenses were granted last July. Can any man tell us why? All there was for the Executive to do was to refuse. Was it for revenue? Will it not cost more than $15,600 to look after them? Was it for political purposes? I pause. The Personal Liberty leaders acknowledge that this ought to be done. No man of common sense can deny it, and yet these licenses have been issued. The truth is, there is much common ground in the discussion of this question that has not been occupied because our officers have kept in view the main chance for preferment. We can change the main chance by a Law and Order movement. We might co-operate with the Personal Liberty League in raising the license to $500, as they propose. There would be less places for the police to watch, and still the public would not suffer from thirst.

But first of all, we must put men to the front who *dare to do right*. It is folly to oppose doubtful, cowardly men to open, outspoken men like Hesing. If Mr. Hesing believes he is right, I honor him for his outspoken, manly defense. He is a saint to the cowardly men in the Council who desire to shirk and put off action on the ordinance to open saloons in the rear. It was a cowardly act on a disgraceful measure. If our citizens are to drink, let them go into front doors, and remove all screens if necessary, and not educate any class of our citizens to be cowards.

The interests at stake are vast, involving the expenditure of millions of dollars, and, to some extent, the safety of the morals and lives of our people.

REGULAR BUSINESS.

At this point the Secretary appeared, and Mr. Woodard gave way for that official to read the minutes of the last meeting. The same were read and approved.

At the suggestion of the President, the list of committees was called and the several Chairmen asked for reports. No reports were submitted, the several gentlemen who answered giving other business as an excuse for non-action.

The Secretary read letters from C. N. Holden and H. B. Hurd, which were received and placed on file.

MR. HURD'S COMMUNICATION.

The following is a copy of the letter from Mr. Hurd:

Mr. Phillip Myers, Secretary Committee of Seventy:

DEAR SIR: Your note inviting me to attend the meeting of the Committee of Seventy on the 4th inst., is received, and I regret that I shall not be able to be present at that time, as a previous engagement takes me from home on that day.

It is my earnest hope that the Committee will not hesitate to accept the issue which the opponents of law and order are pressing upon us with so much vigor. We should be quick to rally to the support of the institutions of this country, no matter from what quarter they are assailed.

The plan of those whose "liberality" is to break down wholesome laws under which we have prospered so long, and give license to evil-doers, seems to be developing somewhat in this shape: They will, if possible, induce the Republican and Democratic parties to make nominations, hoping by their threats to ally themselves to that one which will please them best, to force upon both parties the nomination of men more or less favorable to them. They will, no doubt, turn against the party which nominates law and order men, and I can see no possible good to come from putting these parties in this false and, to them, perilous position. There are no party issues at stake in the coming election, and the good men of both parties (and I believe they number more than the bad) are in favor of law and order. And as that is to be the issue, I hope no complications will be created by party nominations, but that all may be left free to array themselves under the banner of "*law and order*," against those who flaunt that of "*license and disorder*." Yours, etc.,

CHICAGO, Sept. 3, 1873. H. B. HURD.

MR. HOLDEN'S NOTE AND RESIGNATION.

The communication from Mr. Holden excused his non-attendance on the ground of other pressing business, and thereby he resigned his position on the Committee. The resignation was accepted.

SINGER TO BE WRITTEN TO.

The Secretary read a printed circular, a copy of the one sent to all parts of the country, looking to the organization of the Law and Order party in the country, and he asked that names of friends of the cause be submitted with whom he should communicate.

A gentleman suggested the name of H. M. Singer, of Lemont. The name was accepted.

A DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

The Hon. C. C. Bonney, submitted the following document, which is an explanatory declaration and platform of principles, and the suggests names for elective and appointive offices:

First—The complete separation of municipal government from party politics, and a local government by the best and ablest men, without regard to their party associations.

Second—The party machinery of town meetings, primary assemblies, and delegate conventions is not applicable to the government of large cities. We therefore propose to discontinue its use in municipal affairs, and to substitute for that machinery free and independent nominations by voluntary associations of citizens, dependent solely on superior merit for success.

Third—Municipal government should be simple, direct, administrative, and executive,—not legislative and diffusive. The idea of office-holding, its rewards and honors, should, as far as practicable, be extinguished, and the idea of honest and capable business service for honest and adequate compensation should be substituted in its stead.

Fourth—We are in favor of a complete and permanent reign of the principles of law and order, temperance, and justice. We believe that the chief object of government should be to restrain the strong from excess, to protect the weak from oppression, to repress disorder and punish crime, to the end that all well-behaved citizens may be left at liberty to pursue their lawful avocations.

Fifth—We are in favor of such laws, ordinances, and officers as will secure at all times such an inspection and administration of Government as will effectually protect the public against unsafe and insecure buildings, impure and unwholesome food, unclean streets and alleys, extortion in the sale of the necessaries of life, nuisances in the transportation of persons and property within the city limits, and other evils of the same character.

Sixth—We are in favor of a thorough reform of the organization and character of the police force of the city,—such a reform as will secure for the protection of the lives and the property of the citizens,—policemen of irreproachable character and perfect integrity, and for the direction of the force the highest order of ability and skill. We believe that the guardianship of person and property in the city should be so complete and perfect as to amount to an adequate protection against crime at all times, and that such a military force should be organized in connection with the Police Department as to enable the city authorities promptly and effectually to put down any attempt at riot or general disorder before any considerable harm could be done.

Seventh—We believe that the finances of the city should be managed upon principles similar to those which have proved successful in the management of the largest combinations of men and interests for business purposes; that the regular revenues of the city from the rent of wharves, docks, and like privileges, if practicable, ought to be made equal to the ordinary expenses of the Municipal Government, only the deficiency, if any, to be made up by taxation; that the services of the best financiers should always be secured for the conduct of the city business, and that the intrusting of vast business interests to inferior hands, because they will accept a compensation too small to secure the highest order of services, is a wrong so great that it cannot be properly designated as only a poor economy.

Eighth—We are in favor of the abolition, at the earliest practical period, of the Township and County Government within the limits of the City of Chicago, regarding the maintenance of a double set of officers as being a wholly unnecessary burden, and tending only to confusion and disorder.

Ninth—We are in favor of Christianity, not as opposed to religious liberty, but as its only sure safeguard, and the sole effectual cure for the corruptions of evil government. We are Christians, but not bigots; temperance men, but not fanatics; reformers, but not visionaries; and the chief end of all our endeavors is the highest good to every class of the people.

HIS OFFICIAL FAVORITES.

The following communication was read:

To the Committee of Seventy:

The undersigned requests the consideration of the following names in making nominations for the ensuing city and county elections: L. L. Boud, S. S. Gookins, W. Woodard, T. J. Turner, J. G. Norton, D. A. Gage, W. F. Tucker, L. B. Otis, M. D. Buchanan, Munro Heath, C. F. W. Junge, A. L. Morrison, A. C. Millard, G. P. Randall, N. S. Davis, M. R. M. Wallace, C. G. Hammond, P. W. Gates, Samuel, A. E. Bishop, E. W. Blatchford, J. B. Bradwell, Henry Walker, Joseph Pollak. All of which is respectfully submitted

C. C. BONNEY.

Mr. Bonney said he did not desire an expression of opinion by vote on the platform or officers. He only wished thought on the matter, that by counsel and communion they might adopt a wise platform and nominate the best ticket. In the multitude of counsel the best course would be decided on. It was yet too early to nominate, but not too early to begin to canvass the best candidates for the several positions.

CONCERNING NOMINATIONS.

Mr. Thomas Malden introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the friends of law and order in Chicago and in the County of Cook be requested to meet in their respective Wards and Townships on the —— day of ——, for the purpose of electing delegates in each Ward and Township to a convention to be held on the —— day of —— for the nomination of city and county officers.

Resolved, That our nominations for city and county officers shall be made, at such time and place as this Committee may appoint, by the Law-and-Order organizations of the city wards and townships in joint convention assembled.

Mr. D. Worthington thought the resolutions premature. The wards and townships were not organized for action.

Another gentleman moved to lay the resolutions on the table. Carried.

Mr. D. Worthington made a few remarks, urging action for immediate organization. He moved that a call of the wards be made, and reports therefrom submitted. Carried.

The Secretary then proceeded to call the several wards for reports.

HOW THEY STAND.

Mr. D. J. Lyon, from the First Ward, said that the previous report that this ward was thoroughly organized was incorrect. There was work to be done there, but it would soon be commenced.

A gentleman said this calling for reports would expose the weakness of the movement. There was no proper organization in the wards, and this call was premature. He moved to reconsider the motion calling for reports. The motion was lost, and the call was continued.

Mr. D. Mears, from the Third Ward, said they had had a good meeting on Wednesday night, and had appointed a committee to proceed with the work of organization.

Mr. W. Sidwell said nothing had yet been done in the Fourth Ward.

Mr. W. H. Fair reported that two meetings had been held in the Fifth Ward, and they were well under way for a good organization.

The Hon. A. L. Morrison, of the Eighth Ward, reported that work was inaugurated, and an organization would be commenced at once.

Mr. W. B. Bateham reported from the Ninth Ward that the regular Committee had not organized, but that two auxiliary clubs were in good working order.

Mr. D. W. Clark reported nothing yet done in the Tenth Ward, but that they had agreed on a meeting to be held soon, and an organization would be speedily effected.

President Woodard reported that the Twelfth Ward would organize the first of next week.

Mr. G. N. Abbey said the Committee in the Thirteenth Ward were only waiting for a movement in other parts of the city. His ward was sure for Law and Order, and would do a handsome work in the redemption of the city.

Mr. McKenzie said the Fourteenth Ward would be all right. They were to meet next Thursday night for organization.

Mr. H. O. McDaid said nothing had yet been done in the Sixteenth Ward, where there was much to contend against, but that the Law-and-Order men would give a good account on election-day.

MORE ABOUT NOMINATIONS.

Mr. H. H. Walker offered the following:

Resolved, That the candidates for the various city and county offices to be filled by the election in November next be nominated at a meeting to be called for that purpose by the Committee of Election.

Mr. John Sullivan made a short but earnest address in opposition to the resolution. He thought it would be folly in the Committee to make nominations. They must go to the people, and ask them to nominate their own candidates. The nominations should be made by those who are expected to support the ticket, and if the people were not consulted they would not vote the ticket. The speaker said very confidently that the balance of power now was with the Irish. They were ready to do well and wisely, but would claim the rights of American citizens, to be consulted as to who should be their public officers. If this Committee assumed to dictate the nominees, the speaker felt he would be compelled to withdraw from the body.

Mr. D. W. Clark moved to lay Mr. Walker's resolution on the table temporarily. Carried.

The Hon. A. L. Morrison made a characteristic short address. He said the first and most essential thing to be done was to organize in the wards. He agreed with the Chairman that it would be well to imitate the energy and industry of the enemy, though he could not fail to be amused with Hesing's effort to catch the Irish vote. He moved that the Vice-Presidents be requested to organize their several wards in the coming week, and that in case of failure on the part of such officers, that the Executive Committee do the work of organization. The motion was carried.

Mr. A. D. Bellamy moved that the Executive Committee draw up a plan or system of organization which shall be sent to the several Vice-Presidents of the several wards.

Mr. Simeon Mears suggested that a plan of organization had already been adopted,—the selection of a committee of seven in each ward.

Mr. C. C. Bonney made a short and sanguine speech, expressing confidence in the result of the impending contest. He said the honest and industrious mechanic would be found on the right side. On every side and among all classes he had heard but one cry. The people did not particularly care how the nominations were made. The people said look out for good men and run into no fanaticism, and success was certain.

MORE ROOM FOR COUNCILS.

On motion of Mr. Hayman, the Chair appointed Messrs. C. G. Hayman, G. P. Henson and Daniel Worthington, a committee to secure a larger room for the meetings of the Committee of Seventy.

MORE FAVORITES FOR OFFICE.

Mr. Edwin Burnham submitted the following list of names of gentlemen, from which number, he thought, it would be well to select some of the Law and Order Candidates: R. P. Derrickson, Carlile Maron, A. S. Hall, A. J. Galloway, W. B. Bateham, Mahlon D. Ogden, and Michael McAuley.

M'AULEY DECLINES.

Mr. Michael McAuley thanked the gentlemen for the honor conferred in mentioning his name, but said he had always and would always hold a private station in the ranks, and be found battling for good and honest government. He said the Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Wards were sure for the cause of reform.

A Voice—"And the Ninth?"

Mr. McAuley said he wished to God he were sure of this, but he was afraid it was not so. There was no security where saloon-keepers were the representatives as Aldermen. He agreed with Mr. Sullivan that the Committee of Seventy should not make nominations, but they should make sure of the organizations in every ward to pave the way for proper nominations; and, to do this, the Committee should meet in every ward in the city. The speaker ridiculed the idea of the Irish being led by Hesing—a political bummer. The Irish, he said, might be so led, but not Irish-Americans, as was every Irishman who had sworn allegiance to this great country.

ABOUT PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Mr. A. Paxton, from the Committee on Public Meetings, said they were ready to call meetings whenever the present Committee suggested, and they would be glad to receive the names of speakers who would attend and address such meetings.

Mr Malden said there had already been several good meetings, and announced that another would be held on Tuesday night, at the corner of Clinton and Randolph streets.

A gentleman suggested the propriety of holding a large mass-meeting.

Mr. E. F. Runyan made an earnest and effective address, urging the diligent organization of the wards. He said he had some knowledge of politics, and he knew ward organizations to be far more efficacious than any big displays.

SPEAKERS WANTED.

A resolution was adopted requesting all public speakers favoring law and order to send their names and addresses to the Secretary, who would give them good work to do.

Mr. Alex. McKenzie announced that a public meeting would be held at Tammany Hall, on the corner of Lincoln and Indiana streets, on next Thursday night.

After the transaction of other minor business, the Committee of Seventy adjourned to meet again on next Thursday evening.

INTERVIEWS.

The following interviews with prominent men on the local political question—a question which will soon occupy the attention of every resident of Chicago who has the good of the city at heart—will be read with considerable interest at this time. Mr. McVicker's opinions possess no small degree of importance, inasmuch as he has been prominently mentioned in connection with the Mayoralty, and is a likely candidate. County-Attorney Root can discern things at a great distance in a political fog, and the interview with him deserves attention. Ald. McAvoy's name was also mentioned in connection with the office of Mayor, and what he has to say will be of interest on that account.

JAMES P. ROOT.

There are few men in town who have a better general idea of politics, or who are more shrewd in calculating the probable result than the Hon. James P. Root, County Attorney. Mr. Root has been in politics ever since he was a baby, and his opinion in the present crisis is not unworthy of perusal. He believed that Mr. Hesing was so far in the coalition business that he would have to abide the result, and sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, with his companions. There was no politics in the fight at all,—nothing Republican, nothing Democratic,—it was all municipal. Hesing could stay away from the Republican party this year, and next year could come back with the Germans into the party. The Republican party would not make any nominations. The so-called Liberal party could not win, and neither could a strictly temperance party. There should be a compromise. A citizen's ticket of first rate men would win. They should be men who were not extreme on either side, men of intelligence and respectability. The tendency was now to make an issue between law and order, and the opponents of law and order. Many Democrats who would not vote a straight Republican ticket, would vote for a law and order ticket in preference to the coalition ticket. A large number of voters who took their toddy, and liked it were at the same time opposed to unbridled license in the sale of intoxicating liquors. For the sake of their families and of the community they desired that some respect should be paid to Sunday. The Committee of Seventy could hardly nominate a ticket that would be successful, but it could aid a law and order ticket.

MR. M'VICKER.

Mr. James H. McVicker was approached on the question of the proposed citizens' movement. He was found standing in a favorite attitude in front of his theatre. When asked for his views on the coming campaign, however, he proceeded to give them without the slightest hesitation, and with as much clearness and conciseness as if the condition of things political had been the subject of his deepest meditations for weeks.

The first question the reporter put to him was: "Mr. McVicker, would you be kind enough to tell me if you are in favor of a citizens' movement this fall,—such another movement as the one of two years ago, which resulted in the nomination of the fire-proof ticket? Did you observe the editorial in this morning's TRIBUNE on the question?"

No, he had not observed the editorial alluded to, having had too much to do to read the papers. He could not say that he was entirely in favor of a citizens' movement, because it would necessitate the holding of conventions, mass-meetings, and other noisy gatherings of that character.

"What, then, is your favorite movement, politically speaking?" inquired the reporter.

Mr. McVicker replied that, being in his own estimation a pretty fair citizen, he believed he was a law and order man, though he scarcely knew what were the distinctive features of the Law and Order party. All citizens were in favor of law and order, it seemed to him. He hadn't met a man yet who favored the prevalence of lawlessness and disorder. The law and order men, he thought, were very numerous all over the city.

What sort of a ticket would Mr. McVicker fvor?

Any ticket that had good names on it. The prominent newspapers of the six could nominate a ticket and elect it that would be good enough for him. They could do it without the bother of mass-meetings and conventions, and he had no doubt that the nominees would be in every way acceptable to the citizens at large. The Directors of the Board of Trade, or any other body of men that had the good of the city at heart, could also nominate a ticket that would be generally satisfactory.

Had Mr. McVicker a favorite candidate for Mayor?

No, he hadn't. There were a great many good men for whom he would like to vote, however, but it was unnecessary to name them. He would like to see Mr. Hesing announce himself as a candidate for the position, and make a fight.

The reporter asked his reasons for this.

It was the proper course, he thought, for Mr. Hesing to pursue. The latter was of the opinion that his opinions were the opinions of a majority of the citizens. If such was the case, what reason had he to fear of his success? Why should he desire to have a man elected whom he could run, when he might be elected himself and boss the town? What was his object in seeking to be the power behind the throne when he might be the throne itself? Mr. McVicker couldn't understand Mr. Hesing in this matter.

The reporter confessed that he was also mystified when he looked at Mr. Hesing's conduct in that light, and he asked Mr. McVicker what he supposed the result would be if Mr. Hesing ran for Mayor.

The result would be that the people who believed in Mr. Hesing and those who didn't would have something tangible to fight over. Mr. Hesing and Mr. Hesing's principles would be at stake against some other man and his principles, and there would be a neat and manly fight all around. If, as Mr. Hesing had remarked, a majority of the people coincided with him, why, the other man would be put to flight and his principles knocked into a cocked hat. If a majority of the people did coincide with Mr. Hesing, why, Mr. Hesing would not be elected, and his principles would not be carried out,—that was all there was about it.

The reporter remarked that if Mr. Hesing ran, there would scarcely be any need of party nominations, as it seemed to be a question of Hesing or no Hesing in the coming election.

That was precisely the view taken by Mr. McVicker, and he thought it would be a right manly act if Mr. Hesing would permit the use of his name in connection with the Mayoralty. Indeed, he owed it to the city to try and get elected, for he made all his money here, and the people had treated him pretty well. Mr. McVicker's object in speaking of Mr. Hesing was to have a square fight, in which the best man would win, and a cessation of buncombe after it was over.

What did Mr. McVicker think the better class of citizens ought to do in the present emergency?

He thought to keep shady for a few weeks before making any nominations. They seemed to be keeping pretty quiet, for he hadn't heard any of his acquaintances say anything about city politics for some time. He didn't believe they bothered their heads much about the question, and he wouldn't have thought of it if the reporter hadn't called around.

The reporter thanked Mr. McVicker for his kindness, and, with an injunction not to print anything that wasn't said, walked away. Mr. McVicker will please observe that the above report of the conversation with him is substantially correct. If there should be any serious errors in it, the unhappy writer will hide his diminished head, and never again venture near his theatre.

ALD. M'AVOY.

Ald. McAvoy's name has been so often mentioned in connection with the nomination for Mayor at the coming election, that it would certainly seem reasonable to suppose that he had at least been consulted upon the subject, and that reasonable willingness to permit the use of his name had been shown on his part. In order to learn what his sentiments were, and what line of policy he would pursueifeleteted, he was yesterday placed under the receiver and the pump set in motion.

Reporter—What are your intentions, Mr. McAvoy, about the Mayoralty?

McAvoy—I havn't got any. I don't want to be Mayor, and won't run. I have as much as I can do to attend to my business.

Reporter—But, Alderman, you know that you are on all the slates in the great hybrid combination party of patent oil-and-water mixers, and that your friends, in presenting you with your dinner-set, alluded in a most feeling manner to the probability of your speedy translation to higher political honors?

McAvoy—Yes, I know they did, but I am not responsible for their remarks. I've had enough of office, and I am going out for good this fall. I can't afford to neglect my business. Why, we have doubled the capacity of the brewery, and I have got to attend to it.

Reporter—Then we can scratch you off the slate for good?

McAvoy—Oh! yes. Break it if you like as far as I a concerned. I am not a candidate.

THE POLARIS SEARCH.

News from the Polar Steamship Juniata.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—A letter from on board the sloop-of-war Juniata announces the arrival of that vessel at Hambard Island, on the south coast of Greenland, July 16, whence the vessel proceeded to Sukkertoppen, where a pilot was obtained, and thence steamed to Holsteinberg, where ten dogs and the necessary seal-skins were purchased to permit a search for the missing Polaris and a portion of her crew. On July 21, the Juniata was to have sailed for Disco.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Information has been received at the Navy Department via Copenhagen, Denmark, that the steamer Juniata arrived at Holsteinberg, Greenland, on July 18, having touched at Fiskernals and Sukkertoppen, where no dogs could be found. Commander Braine, through Gov. Larsseen, at Holsteinberg, having procured dogs and an abundance of seal-skins for the officers and men of the Tigress, sailed on the 19th for Disco, and thence to Upper Navik. Commander Braine has news from Disco as late as the 10th of July, but heard no tidings of the Polaris. The ice was reported heavy in Ommerkfroid, and at and above Upper Navik. The health of the officers and crew of the Juniata was excellent.

The Michigan Constitutional Commission.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 4.—In the Constitutional Commission to-day, the Committee on Executive Department recommended reducing the age of eligibility to the Governorship from 30 to 25 years. A resolution looking to annual sessions of the Legislature was lost. The following subjects are under inquiry, namely:

Expediency of providing for public instruction in architecture, mechanical drawing, and other industrial pursuits, and the expediency of adopting in cities, townships, and villages, the principle of local option in the liquor trade, allowing those which favor license to control the traffic within their limits, and enforcing prohibition elsewhere.

The Senatorship in the State Legislature from the Upper Peninsula is to be considered.

A separate article is recommended, restricting the Legislature in legislating on thirty different topics, including divorce, changes of names of persons and places, regulation of the internal affairs of towns and counties, the regulation of practice in Justices' Courts, and the jurisdiction of Justices, Police Magistrates, Constables, the management and support of common schools, the regulation of rates of interest, the protection of game or fish, the granting or amending of railway charters, etc.

E. W. Giddings, a Romeo banker, has arrived, and taken his place on the Commission, in place of Townsend North, of Tuscola County, declined.

LANSING, Sept. 4.—In the Constitutional Commission to-day, an article was reported leaving State salaries to be fixed by the Legislatures. The following subjects are to be examined, namely: The propriety of prohibiting municipalities from taking stock or lending credit to private corporations, and the propriety of trying civil causes by any number of jurors, not less than six, and allowing two-thirds verdicts.

A resolution now lies on the table for directly embodying the female suffrage principle in the revision of the Constitution.

The day has been occupied in discussing the article on education, the substance of which was given in a telegram of Sept. 2. The Commission finally adopted the proposed article, with sundry amendments. For the purpose of testing the question whether the classics may be taught in the schools, a resolution was offered providing that all instruction in the public schools should be in the English language, but was voted down, because the question is now in Court, and will probably be settled in favor of teaching the classics. A question arising as to the control by the Board of Regents of Legislative Appropriations for the University, it was argued by the Chairman of the Committee, on Education, that the conditions attached by the Legislature subsequent to making the appropriations could not bind the Regents. This referred to the action of the Legislature last winter in making an appropriation conditional in admitting Homeopathy to the University, which the Regents at the June meeting refused to permit. The proposition to declare the State Normal and Public Schools, Agricultural College and University, to be bodies corporate, was voted down, as likely to array the various interests in opposition.

ANOTHER DEFALCATION.

John F. Harper, Collector of the Eighth Illinois District Alleged to Be $100,000 Short in His Accounts.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 4.—The astounding news burst upon the people of Springfield this afternoon that Col. John T. Harper, Collector for the Eighth District in this State, had defaulted to the amount of $100,000. But little credit was given the rumor at first, but your correspondent, in conversation with the friends of Harper, soon learned that it was true. The facts so far as they can be learned, are that Col. Harper was in the city last Friday, and wrote out and forwarded his resignation to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington. His Deputy, Mr. Smith, either learned the facts from Col. Harper, or divined the cause of the resignation. He thereupon collected such evidence of the condition of the office as he could, and on Sunday night, after consulting with Oglesby and Cullom on Saturday, he started for Washington. He is expected to return to-morrow morning with an officer of the Treasury Department, who will take charge of the books and accounts of the office, and learn the extent of the defalcation. It is probable, also, that Col. Sweet, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for this State, will arrive here in the morning and assist in the investigation. There is no one here in charge of the office but a subordinate clerk, and nothing of the exact facts as shown by the books can be learned. I am assured by the friends of Harper that there is no doubt of the defalcation, and that the extent will be as stated above, if not more. Their statements are so confident that the inference is that they are in possession of the confession of Harper. The rumor that he has decamped is not believed by his friends, who think that he is at El Paso at his home. His health is very poor, and he was scarcely able to be about when here last Friday.

No one has the least idea how the defalcation occurred. He is not known to have been engaged in speculation of any kind. Some surmise that certain distillers in Pekin and Peoria, whom he may have indulged, failed to respond to his generous forbearance. I am assured by Judge Treat, of the United States District Court, that his bondsmen are good and abundantly able to make good the loss to the Government. They are thought to be mostly farmers, and live in McLean and Woodford Counties.

Col. Harper, by his generous disposition and gentlemanly deportment, has made many friends here, who feel keenly his fall, whether it be criminal or not. Of course this opportunity for some patriot to get an office could not be lost, and it is rumored, as Oglesby was here last Saturday, that the successor of Harper has already been recommended, and that Mr. Smith, the Deputy, was in possession of the paper, and that this was partly the reason of his early visit to Washington. Rumor names Mr. Smith himself as the man; also Henry S. Greene and Sam Jones, of this city. It is probable that no appointment will be made for a while.

DESECRATION.

Horrible Mutilation of the Remains of Beau Hickman.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The police are looking for the persons who mutilated the body of Beau Hickman. When the undertaker went to the potter's-field to remove the body to the Congressional burial-grounds, he found the legs disjointed at the hips, the head severed from the trunk and skinned, the viscera taken out and removed, with the exception of the heart, which was found in the bushes near-by, wrapped in a newspaper. What could be gathered was interred in the cemetery.

Bridge Inspectors.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.—The Commission of United States Engineers recently appointed by the War Department to examine the bridges in process of construction in this city and report whether, when finished, they will be a serious obstruction to navigation, held their first session here today. The Commission consists of Gen. James H. Simpson, Gen. G. K. Warren, Gen. Godfrey Weitzel, Col. W. E. Morrill, and Maj. Charles R. Suter, all engaged in river and Harbor improvements. John S. McCune, President of the Keokuk & Northern Packet Company, Capt. E. W. Gould, and Capt. Silver made statements to the Board on the part of the river interests, pronouncing the bridge a serious obstruction, and Col. Flood, Engineer of the Bridge Company, gave testimony in behalf of the bridge interests. The Board will not confine themselves to the statements of those steamboatmen who oppose the bridge, but will listen to all, both for and against. They will also invite merchants and others to give their opinions, and to furnish statistics of the river and railroad commerce of the city, and will visit and thoroughly examine the bridge themselves. Their session probably will continue several days.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

OMAHA, Sept. 4.—This vicinity was visited last evening by a heavy rain and thunder storm, which did great good.

Fatal Affrays.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.—Two men, named J. Douglass and R. S. Hayden, went into a saloon at Montgomery City, Mo., on Monday last, and created a disturbance and were ordered out by Patrick Cain, the bar-keeper; whereupon Douglass drew a revolver and shot Cain, killing him. Douglass escaped, but Hayden was arrested.

Two farmers, named Lafayette Newkirk and Robert Meyers, between whom an old feud existed, met on the road six miles from Mexico, Adrian County, Mo., last Monday. One of Newkirk's horses became frightened and interfered with Meyers' team, when the latter drew a revolver, jumped from the wagon and advanced toward Newkirk, threatening to shoot him, and Newkirk shot him dead. Newkirk then went to Mexico and surrendered to the officers of the law.

Probable Loss of a Vessel and All Her Crew.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 4.—News has been received here that, on the 27th of August, sixteen miles southeast from Mount Desert, was picked up a fragment of a raft, with an inscription, dated Aug. 24, to the effect that the schooner Eliza Francis was water-logged and upset; that she afterwards went to pieces, and that six men had been two days on the raft without food. It is believed that they were all lost.

Immigrants to Be Protected.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—A Washington dispatch says: "It is proposed that a committee be constituted in New York to which the officers of foreign Governments shall be accredited, without judicial powers, which shall continue a permanent Committee of Inquiry into all cases of the abuses on board of emigrant-ships, and whose reports shall be a sufficient warrant for the District Courts of the United States to proceed against all offenders."

French Republican Anniversary.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 4.—The French citizens are celebrating the anniversary of the establishment of the French Republic under President Thiers to-night, in an imposing manner. Resolutions endorsing the Thiers Administration will be forwarded to him to-morrow.

Big Price for a Horse—Base Ball.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—Col. H. Russell, of Milton, has purchased the celebrated Kansas stallion, Smuggler, at a price above $50,000, and will show him on the track at the fair-grounds to-morrow.

Base Ball—Bostons, 17; Washingtons, 6.

Fruit For Exhibition at the East.

OMAHA, Sept. 4.—The elegant Burlington & Missouri Railroad fruit-car, filled with Nebraska fruits for the American Pomological Exposition, at Boston, crossed the Missouri River East to-day, attached to a [illegible]

THE COURTS.

W. H. Vanderbilt Visits Chicago and is Welcomed with Two Suits Respectively of $250,000 and $100,000.

Being Safely Served with Process, the Facts of the Case Are Made Known.

Troubles of the Atlas Publishing Firm of Warren, Cockroft & Co.

A Number of Heavy Suits Commenced—Large Sums of Money Involved, but Very Little of Interest to Them.

Two heavy suits were commenced in the Circuit Court of Cook County, yesterday, one by John T. and George D. Alexander and William Fitch, in $250,000 damages, and another by William Fitch, in $100,000 damages, both against William H. Vanderbilt, the New York Central Railroad Company, the Hudson River Railroad Company, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company, and the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad Company. The actions are in assumpsit, and Storrs & Jamieson are attorneys for the plaintiffs.

The case is stated as follows: Suit is brought under a contract entered into between the plaintiffs and Vanderbilt respecting the shipment of stock through from Chicago and other cities in the West and Northwest to the East, by the defendant's roads, Alexander being at the time the largest shipper of stock in the country, or at least one of the largest, and hailing—as so many great men do—from the State of Illinois. Alexander is emphatically called "the great cattle-dealer of Illinois." It is said that the contract was obtained by the inducements of the defendants, or some of them, through Vanderbilt and the New York Central, Alexander having for some years before patronized exclusively the Pennsylvania road, and the New York Central having made frequent attempts to induce him to transfer his patronage to them and their Western connections, all of which eventuated in success, and in the defendant and the companies, through the defendant Vanderbilt, agreeing to carry all the cattle shipped by Alexander at a fixed rate of $100 per car load, or, should the transfer of his business result in a break of rates, at at least as low a rate as those charged by the competing Companies for the same service. As foreseen, although the facts did not leak out till long after, the transfer did result in a break, the Pennsylvania Road reducing its rates to $50 per car, the Erie carrying live freight, otherwise cattle, during the whole of the year after the agreement was entered into, for its largest shipper, for nothing, and the New York Central itself carrying for some of the shippers at $40 to $50 per car, at the same time insisting on Alexander paying the full agreed price of $100 per car. These facts, particularly as to the rates charged by the New York Central, have already been developed in testimony taken in another case in the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois, thus establishing the break provided for in the contract. Since the break, so established, Alexander's shipments have amounted to over 2,000 cars, and his claim on the defendants is for the difference between the price of $105 per car actually paid, and the amount for which other roads performed the same service.

The fifth case is for a similar breach of contract, a similar number of cars being involved.

William H. Vanderbilt arrived in this city yesterday morning and was duly served with the usual processes of the Circuit Court, the attorneys having wisely reserved the filing of their suit until they were pretty sure of his being on the way to this city.

MAP-PUBLISHING TROUBLES.

Moses Warren yesterday filed a bill in chancery in the Circuit Court to enjoin James Cockroft from disposing of the assets held by him, belonging to the firm of Warren, Cockroft & Co., map publishers, of which firm both parties are partners. It is stated in the bill that Cockroft was to keep a branch office in New York; and he is charged with having improperly disposed of the partnership property in connection with that office, and accepted notes without the knowledge and sanction of the firm, and not for their use; and with doing other things of the same kind, which the complainant alleges that he had no right whatever to do. The complainant shows, in his account of the receipts and assets of the firm, the lamentable result of the defendant's conduct, in a deficit of $5,248.17, or a total amount of $16,844.64. The Atlas plates cost $8,698.95, and the New York office is in debt $1,912.15. The firm owes $4,164.94 on bills payable, and possesses exactly $5,248.17 less than nothing to pay it with.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

Spencer H. Peck yesterday filed affidavit for replevin of carpets and other fittings and furniture in the Michigan Avenue House, corner of Michigan avenue and Congress street, wrongfully taken and held by L. B. Brady and Virginia Brady, said property being valued at $500.

Moses S. Eisendrath yesterday entered confession of judgment in the Superior Court against Peter Johnson for the sum of $105.

Frederick Heinburg yesterday filed a bill in the Circuit Court to set aside a trust deed, and for reconveyance of premises, making George F. Crocker, Ladwiz Lanz, and Ricah Lanz defendants.

Charles R. Steele yesterday commenced suit against Charles G. P. Holden in the Circuit Court, in assumpsit, $1,200 damages.

Lewis M. Prentiss yesterday commenced suit in the Circuit Court against John R. and Alexander L. Thorne, in assumpsit, $5,000 damages.

Russell J. Waters yesterday commenced suit in the Circuit Court against D. C. Reed, in assumpsit, $1,500 damages.

On petition of the Assignee in bankruptcy, leave was given for the sale of property belonging to the estate of Staples, Fanning & Co.

An order dismissing proceedings in bankruptcy in the matter of Charles Schlicker was yesterday made, subject to objections in ten days.

Moses S. Eisendrath yesterday entered confession of judgment in the Superior Court against Peter Johnson for $105.

Cary Fitzwilliam, a traveler who sojourned at the Grand Pacific Hotel, sues Gage Bros. & Rice, in case, $300 damages, for the loss of a gold hunting-case watch, which was stolen, in consequence, he alleges, of the locks and bolts of the door of the room to which he was assigned being unserviceable.

Ebenezer Higgins yesterday entered confession of judgment in the Superior Court against George White, in the sum of $32,986.07.

Henry G. Norton & Co. yesterday commenced suit in the Circuit Court against Henry Sloan, in assumpsit, $10,000 damages.

William A. Bailey yesterday commenced suit in the Circuit Court against the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company, in case, $25,000 damages.

James King commenced suit in assumpsit, in the Circuit Court, against James Hickey, $5,000 damages.

SUPREME COURT—NORTHERN GRAND DIVISION.

The term of the Supreme Court for the Northern Grand Division, Illinois, will commence at Ottawa, on Tuesday, the 9th inst. Among the cases before that body to which the people look with considerable interest are those of Rafferty and Pertect. State's Attorney Reed is preparing briefs in these cases, and expects to be ready to argue them orally on or about the 15th inst. The exact time for the argument will, of course, depend largely upon the convenience of the Court and Attorney-General Edsall. There are also some Chicago cases touching the sale of intoxicating liquors and the validity of our Sunday ordinances, the result of which will be looked forward to with some anxiety by a certain class of people.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—James Hoag et al. v. Alfred Hadlock et al.; petition for sale of real estate in Elgin, belonging to the bankrupt estate of Jacob L. Stone, to pay the sum due to complainants on a mortgage.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—8,401, 2, 3—Appeal. 8,404—John T. and George D. Alexander and William Fitch v. William H. Vanderbilt, the New York Central Railroad Company, the Hudson River Railroad Company, and the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad Company; assumpsit, $250,000. 8,405—Same v. Same; same, $100,000. 8,406—Frederick Heinberg v. George F. Crocker, Ludwig Lans, and Ricah Lans; bill to annul trust and reconvey premises. 8,407—Appeal. 8,408—Charles R. Steele and Charles G. P. Holden; assumpsit, $1,200. 8,409—Lewis M. Prentiss v. John R. and Alexander L. Thorne; assumpsit, $5,000. 8,410—Russell J. Waters v. Daniel Reed; assumpsit, $1,500. 8,411, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 20—Appeals. 8,421—Henry G. Norton & Co. v. Henry Sloan; assumpsit, $10,000. 8,422—Appeal. 8,423—Tarleton Jones v. Jas. Reed; covenant, $1,000. 8,424—Wm. A. Bailey v. the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company; case, $25,000. 8,425—John B. Grommes and Michael Ehrlich v. Gustav A. May; assumpsit, $1,000. 8,426—James King and James Hickey; assumpsit, $5,000. 8,427—Moses Warren v. James Cockroft; bill to dissolve partnership, etc. 8,428 and 8,429—Appeals. 8,430—Moses Strasburger v. Leon Frank; assumpsit, $1,000. 8,431—James A. Clybourne and Mary Clybourne, administratrix of the estate of Archibald Clybourn v. C. Humphrey; attachment, $330; concealment of property charged. 8,432—Margaret v. Jacob Kuhn; bill for divorce on the ground of drunkenness, cruelty, etc. 8,433—Sarah Teneyck v. Lorenzo Wandell; case, $2,000.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—44,901—Spencer H. Peck v. L. B. and Virginia Brady; replevin. 44,902—Moses S. Eisendrath v. Peter Johnson; confession of judgment, $105. 44,903, 4, 5, 6, and 7—Appeals. 44,908—Cary Fitz-William v. Gage Bros. & Rice; case, $300. 44,909—Ebenezer Higgins v. George White; confession, $32,986.07. 44,910—A. B. Gray et al. v. John Stephens; creditor's bill.

CALIFORNIA BANDITS.

Wholesale Murder and Robbery.

Hollister (Aug. 27) Correspondence of the San Francisco Alta.

At 8 o'clock eight Californians rode up to the store of Mr. Snyder, about twelve miles from Hollister, at the cross-road from Tres Pinos to San Benito River. No suspicions were aroused, because the native Californians are very numerous and generally inoffensive. They dismounted and entered the store. Some engaged in conversation, and others occupied the attention of the clerk, John Utzrath, until all seemed to be in readiness, when they drew their revolvers, and ordered the inmates of the store, some three or four in number, to lie down, which they did. So quietly did they proceed that the clerk was surprised when he looked around to see the prostrate forms, and was still more so when requested to lie down himself, with two or three revolvers pointed at him. He laid down, and a part of the robbers proceeded to bind their hands behind their backs, and pinion their legs together.

While this was going on within, the terrified prisoners were startled at the report of three pistol-shots without, which proved to be the death-knell of Mr. L. Davidson, proprietor of the hotel, Mr. Redford, a teamster, and a Portuguese sheep-herder, name unknown. It seems that these three men, being outside the building, did not readily obey the commands of the assassins, or attempted to escape, and were instantly killed, two of them being shot through the breast and the other in the mouth. The robbers then proceeded to search for plunder and money.

Mrs. Snyder lives in the house adjoining the store, and the robbers ordered her to deliver up all the money she had, which she did readily. They then went to Mr. Snyder, and released him on his promise to give up all his money which he did, amounting to some $500 in coin, and several hundred dollars in checks and drafts. After completing their search for money and jewelry, having ransacked the money-drawers and the pockets of all their victims, they proceeded to divest themselves of their clothes, and dressed up in Mr. Snyder's best clothes, of which he has plenty upon his shelves. Only one of the band was masked, and two or three of them are well known.

All the time they conducted themselves in a cool and intrepid manner, proving themselves to be the desperate band that Vasquez has so long been credited with leading. But little was said, and that in a whisper. Vasquez himself remarked that $5,000 reward had been offered for his head.

After completing the robbery they took all the horses they could find and left, most of them going toward the San Benito.

Some are apprehensive that the New Idria Stage may meet this band and suffer at their hands.

LATER.—Gov. Booth has telegraphed offering $1,000 reward for the capture of any or all of the parties. Sheriffs Wasson, of Monterey, and Adams of Santa Clara, arrived at noon to-day, organized a party of men and started in pursuit at 5 p. m. The robbers were seen at Willow Creek, forty miles beyond Tres Pinos, by a camping party at daylight this morning.

Mr. Davidson was in the sitting-room of his hotel, and, on hearing the first shot fired, which killed the Portuguese, he started for the door, and was met by one of the robbers, who told him to go back. He was in the act of closing the door to go back, when another robber fired through the lower panel of the door, the bullet striking him in the heart, killing him almost instantly. The first man shot was a Portuguese, name unknown. He refused to obey the order to lay down, and was shot twice in the side and in the mouth. He was driving a drove of bucks, and had put up for the night at Tres Pinos. Redford, the third man shot, is a teamster that had also put up for the night. He was driving Beach's team, and was very hard of hearing, and is supposed misunderstood the orders to lay down, and was fired at and killed instantly. Mrs. Davidson is dangerously ill. She was behind her husband when he was shot. They both fell together—her husband in her arms. He expired in 30 seconds. The wife was unhurt, except by the mental shock. An inquest was held this morning; verdict, willful murder. Davidson will be buried in this town to-morrow, and the others at Tres Pinos. The wildest excitement prevails, almost suspending business in the town.

The robbers took all the horses and saddles that were good for anything away, and shot an old blind horse that was in the barn. The only men that the robbers did not tie was Mr. Campbell, of Hollister, and a Chinaman. After the gang left a young son of L. C. Smith, who was not tied, got up and cut his father loose, who then released the rest of the party. The robbers took away a considerable quantity of provisions and dry goods.

TOBACCO IN ROCK COUNTY, WIS.

Early Harvest and a Bounteous Yield—Grasshoppers and Hail—The Quality of the Product.

From the Janesville (Wis.) Gazette, Sept. 3.

A few days ago we visited the tobacco region of our county, and carefully looked over the crop now ready for the drying-houses. Properly the Towns of Janesville, Harmony, Milton, Fulton, Porter, Center, Magnolia, and Union come within this distinctive appellation, though the plant is produced to a considerable extent in other townships. But it is within the limits of these subdivisions of Rock County that we find the farmers generally entering upon the cultivation of tobacco. And in this territory the crop of the present season bids fair to surpass that of any previous growth since its cultivation was introduced into our State. We will except, however, the fields of Milton and portions of Janesville and Harmony, where swarms of grasshoppers have created sad havoc. Entire fields in those towns have been utterly ruined, and in the eastern portions of the Town of Fulton there are also indications of their presence, though their work has not proved there so disastrous as in the localities first alluded to. West of Rock River the destructive pests seem not to have intruded, the fields within the Towns of Porter, Union, Centre, and Magnolia being unharmed, so far as we could ascertain from observation and inquiry. A portion of the Town of Porter was visited by a hail-storm a few weeks ago, which destroyed probably one-quarter of the tobacco product in that township. But aside from these unavoidable visitations, the crop of Rock County is in prime condition, and as it is now ready for the harvest, its future is within the control of its producers. A few years of experience has taught them valuable lessons in the preparation of their tobacco for the market, and we see them now carefully gathering the broad leafed plants and tenderly placing them where there is just enough daylight, enough pure air and a proper degree of moisture to give the required finish to texture and flavor. Then, too, those who can afford to delay the sale of their crops are preparing to hold it through the sweat, and a year hence they will have it in a more marketable condition than when it comes from the drying poles, gummy, half made, and rank of odor. The present season has been unusually favorable to the growth of tobacco, frequent rains and generous warmth maturing it rapidly from the first settings, and the fields present a uniformity in size and color which can be attained only under the most favorable circumstances. The great enemy of tobacco culture in Wisconsin is the habitual June drought, but this year abundant rains moistened the soil at that critical period, and the first settings took root and grew with rapidity, bringing the harvest some two weeks earlier than usual.

Contrary to predictions made in the early spring, we notice no diminution in the acreage of tobacco this season. Every farmer planted enough to fill his sheds with an ordinary season, but as the unusual prolific growth was not anticipated, it follows that many must add to their drying accommodations. On the whole, the crop proves a flattering success, and, as there is a prospect for better prices than heretofore, we may confidently look to the present season's yield of tobacco as a valuable source of revenue to our toiling farmers.

BLOOMINGTON.

How People in the Interior of the State Spend the Summer.

The Political Situation in McLean County.

What Col. Morgan Is Trimming His Sails For.

A Contest for a Field by Two Newspapers of the Same Name.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 4.

Your city readers must not suppose that all life is contained within the busy scope of their field of action, or that animate existence, during these drowsy summer days is to be found within the limits of their visual understandings, or that of your irrepressible news-gatherers.

By the following they will be informed, somewhat, of animate and inanimate existence in the interior of the State, separated from them by ribbons of rail, and, perhaps, be interested in the interests of the former, as you daily interest them in these columns. Although it is not on the seashore or by the lake side, neither is it nestled in a ferny glen, nor yet is terraced on a mountain-side, this is a city that is gayest in summer. Located between the chief cities of the interior it has become quite a resort for city residents. Generally, these are induced to come hither, in the first instance, by pressing invitations from relatives, for there are no landlords as yet to insert seductive advertisements. Having spent a summer here, they return because the place, its people and its pleasures, allure them.

SUMMER-LOITERERS,

or, if it please you better, summer-tourists, are fast growing weary and disgusted with high life at fashionable resorts. This is especially true of the better class. The secluded summer-hotels of Naugatuck Valley, in Connecticut,—many of them so hidden in the woods and valley as to require the aid of every conceivable sort of vehicle to reach them,—are no longer running without profit, but are annually the resting-places of crowds of wearied city-folk, most of them representatives of the highest culture to be found. It is being discovered that constant dissipation, three months of attention to everybody and everything outside of one's self, preparatory to nine months of business or society life, don't profit one. To use an esthetic word, the life at fashionable summer-resorts has been found too hollow; it sends people home wrecked and ruined, and utterly unfit for the duties and gayeties of the perihelion season. Hence it is that you find people casting about for some

QUIET RESTING-PLACE,

where simplicity is the general feature of the life. But, then, few desire to be wholly separated from the gayeties of society. The moderate tourist searches for a place where he may dip at will in dissipation, or retire from it. No person of well-preserved nature wishes to be so entangled in the vines and thickets of frontierisms that he cannot escape therefrom.

In these observations may be found the reasons why Bloomington, long since denominated, because of its dense foliage,

THE EVERGREEN CITY,

is a place of resort during these summer-months. By the term "place of resort," I do not mean to convey the impression that whole families, and mountains of trunks, and endless confusion fill our streets during the months of June and July. We thank our stars, and as many more as John Wise may catch sight of, that we are not resorted to in that way. But the term "resort," as applied to Bloomington, means that almost every train brings in some exhausted member, (usually, and happily for us, a young lady) of a family of culture in some distant city, who comes to us for a real good time. There is nothing in that expression, to my mind, but that which smacks of freedom unrestrained, lack of formalisms, simplicity of pleasure. Well, they have it, and have it because everything combines to make them have it. Our lives are moderate, these days. Hence, we do not

SEND OUR FRIENDS AWAY

exhausted. We weary them with nothing, yet give them everything but sea-baths. But we have plenty of pure water. We give them parties, picnics, fishing; balls, billiards, and a race course; croquet, lawn-parties, and theatre; phaetons, carriages, and moonlight; circles of cultivated people, and people that are gay; a city with wide streets, overshadowed by trees; parks, and a lonely grave-yard; churches with pipe-organs, quartette-choirs with pretty voices, that come from pretty mouths, and short sermons; plenty of young ladies and gentlemen; splendid roadways, and good liveries. All of these the visitor

MUST TAKE IN MODERATION,

for we cannot supply them in any other way. Although wealth is not lacking, most of us may be found at home during the summer, because most have friends with them, or have discovered that Bloomington is a better place to endure the summer-heat than Long Branch. When October comes, then our city becomes somewhat deserted, for then it is that the "first families," and everybody who can, take their recreation. A young lady said to me, "This should be called the City of Phaetons," and I thought she exhibited remarkable mind. Gondolas, in Venice, are not more common. One night, last summer,

A PHANTOM PROCESSION

was formed of those which happened to be on the streets, and it was not far from a mile long. So, while surrounding villages—Springfield, St. Louis, and Alton,—are deserted and dried up, and yet blow away about their life and bustle, we, in the hot weather, grow animated, and bright, and joyous.

But perhaps I had better give you a little information

CONCERNING POLITICS

in this section. It is well known that the most important gathering of farmers yet brought together in the State was held in this city last fall. Since that time, the political caldron has boiled fiercely. The county, McLean, is, I believe, the banner Republican county of Illinois. A strong Ring has controlled the elections, in the Administration interest, for many years. Its headquarters is the *Leader* office, the cradle of a baby-newspaper, in this city; and it has its spies and scouts stationed all over the country. It has been very bold, full of selfish schemes to hoist its members into office. But it must be said of it that it has not been corrupt in so far as voting the people's money away is concerned. If it has been guilty of "abstraction," the fact is not known. But

THE POWER OF THIS ASSOCIATION IS BROKEN.

The Farmers' Movement did it. The members of the Ring, before brazen-faced and vigorous, have become cowards, and are afraid to move lest they put their foot in it. If they had perfect confidence in the success of the Anti-Monopoly party, they would join it. Thus the Republican party in this county would be swallowed up and known no more. I wonder if this is not an illustration of the political condition of the whole country? There are more men seeking power and money than platforms and principle, nowadays, and a political party becomes greatest so soon as it can command the lucrative positions.

The Farmers' Movement in this county is strong and business-like. Already there are

TWO ORGANS

of the Anti-Monopoly party established. Both of these have been christened the *Anti-Monopolist*. This, you will say, is peculiar. So it is; and I will tell you how it came about. Not long since, the managers of the *Democrat*—the Liberal organ, and, before that, the Bourbon paper—resolved to change its name, and call it the *Anti-Monopolist*, making it the organ of that party. To secure the patronage of the farmers, a meeting was called to consider the matter. A stock company was formed, consisting of farmers, a Board of Directors appointed, and an editor, in the person of Joseph Carter, selected. A day was set for its first issue to appear. About this time, an enterprising individual, named Sabin, a citizen of Saybrook,—a smart town in the eastern portion of the county,—became impressed with the idea that he should be the owner of the organ of the Anti-Monopoly party; and, further, that Saybrook, and not Bloomington, should be the headquarters of the party; that it would make the whole thing more realistic and proper if the office of the paper were located in the midst of a corn-field, its gable just appearing above the stalks. So he reasoned with himself, and deliberated with his neighbors, and the result was the issue, a week in advance of the Bloomington paper, of the *Anti-Monopolist* of Saybrook. There was a tempest in the old *Democrat* office when the new sheet was opened. It was feared the Saybrook paper had the field, for it at once took, became instantly popular, and was read everywhere before the Bloomington *Anti-Monopolist* had collected the matter for the first issue. But the Bloomington paper came out, and has been struggling three weeks. I guess it will succeed, though not at the cost of Sabin's paper.

The farmers have nominated their ticket, with fair prospects of electing most of their candidates. If they should elect any of them, and thus put down the regular 2,000 Republican majority, the victory will be a glorious and remarkable one.

COL. RICHARD F. MORGAN,

the ex-Railroad Commissioner, a citizen of Bloomington, is on the ticket as a candidate for County Treasurer. He will run strong, being immensely popular with the farmers near by him, as well as those far away. But Morgan does not care a fig for the office, and consented to become a candidate only that he might the more closely identify himself and his name with the new party. His ambition invites him to a much higher place. The office of Executive of the State would not displease him. Many think his prospects are good for that position. In a conversation, the other day, he said he would do no stumping, but would speak only at one or two points in the county during the campaign. On the 17th a mass-meeting will be held at Saybrook, at which he will define his position. Said Col. A. Gridley, well-known in the State, to me the other day, "If I were twenty years younger, I would stump the county and elect Morgan. As it is, he will be defeated; but that is not the end. I tell you," said he, "there is nothing like the mesmeric fire of oratory to win the people's patronage."

One thing may be said of the Farmers' Movement in this county: that, among its supporters, are the solid and wealthy men of the county.

BACON.

LAPORTE.

The Ice-Trade of a Little Indiana City—A Rare Plant.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LAPORTE, Ind., Sept. 2, 1873.

The beautiful surroundings of this Brighton of Chicago, the hospitality of Mr. Thomas Fargher, and the charming society of the citizens, have detained me in the company of this coy maiden, LaPorte, longer than I anticipated. Doubtless my experiences will be the prelude of many more who will come, see, and be conquered. There is a something about the place which predisposes the mind to be at peace with itself; and I take it that, if we could at all times analyze the conditions of happiness, we should find them, in a great measure, dependent upon our immediate surroundings. The wear and tear of this Western life have expended their force; rest, observation, and wealth unconsciously succeed.

Some observers measure the civilization of a country by the amount of soap it consumes. The test scarcely applies here; it is difficult to find dirt,—"valuable matter in the wrong place." A better test of our Western towns is afforded by the amount of

ICE

consumed. If we adopt this measure, Laporte occupies no inferior rank. With a population of 8,000, its most wealthy citizens have private ice-houses. There is retailed by one ice-firm, Hilt & Co., the enormous quantity of 1,200 tons per annum! The ice-wave emanating from Laporte is a gratifying measure of man's intelligence and wants in making subservient to his uses the forces of nature. Visit her lakes in winter. The green award is covered by a snowy mantle; the water turned into rock. Three hundred men and thirty horses are employed three months in reaping a harvest of ice from her spring-fed reservoirs, packing away into thirty-four capacious houses the concentrated rigors of winter,—placing winter under bonds of 66,000 tons of ice to mitigate the fierce rays of our summer-sun. Echelonned by the various companies, this LaPorte ice protects and ministers to the comfort of humanity in the cities of Chicago, Indianapolis, Louisville, and Cincinnati, and a host of minor towns throughout the State. The quantity is represented by a train of freight-cars

FIFTY-SEVEN MILES IN LENGTH.

Who among us can adequately measure this enlarger of our happiness? Our dairies, our meat-markets, our tin-cups, our home refrigerators, the wards of our hospitals, and our sick-rooms can testify. But there is a skeleton in this cupboard. Suppose that our temperance men were bold enough to stop our ice supply, they would cut the Gordian knot of the most difficult question of the day; for who would drink lager-beer warm? And would not the long list of cabalistic and classic drinks of the American bar become practically obsolete, and as much a mystery to future generations as the "sack" of old *Falstaff* to the present? Maybe the next move is to fight the temperance men upon the intemperate use of tea and coffee, or wake up to the fact that their use has made cowards of us all.

Turning from this digression, I find that the thinnest ice was harvested in 1856,—it was five inches; and last winter was the thickest,—24 inches; the average is said to be 14. The price per car-load, 10 tons, delivered to car, is about $15. The ice left over from the summer experiences a loss of one-third.

This ice-trade of Laporte promises

A GREAT EXPANSION.

Ten more ice-houses are to go up this fall, and the citizens are somewhat alarmed lest the quantity thus abstracted will diminish the level of their beautiful lakes. I am inclined to think that they will yield a much greater supply of crystal winter than they now do, without a visible loss. It is to be regretted that there is no State society noting the rainfall. In its absence, it is difficult to arrive at a reliable conclusion. The lakes have an acreage of 3,000. The ice, 12 inches thick, on a surface of 58 acres, will yield 66,000 tons, and reduce the general level of the chain of lakes nearly one-fifth of an inch. As the ice is taken at a time of year when the drainage of the lakes is locked by frost, and before the melting of the snows, the present demand and a much greater expansion of the ice-trade cannot sensibly affect the level. The rainfall through a cycle of dry years may do so, but not its present ice-harvests.

There is a plant growing on one of our lakes which is very rare and likely to be exterminated; it would make

A SUPERB ADDITION

to the waters of our Chicago parks. I refer to the Nelumbium Luteum. The flowers are lemon-yellow, and have a circumference of eighteen inches; the leaves are exquisitely shaded, and the seed-vessel is a vegetable curiosity. Laporte gets a great many good things from Chicago, and it is but right that her contributions from Nature should gladden the frequenters of our parks.

JOHN W. CLARKE.

PURE LIQUORS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Temperance party might do more good, it seems to me, if they would cease their crusade against beer, the least hurtful of all drinks, and wage war against adulterated liquors. Let them secure an ordinance for the destruction of all poisonous liquors sold as a beverage, and then appoint a rigid Inspector to carry the law into effect. Such a movement, being in the right direction, would receive such a powerful sanction from all parties,—even the liquor-interest itself,—that the law could be enforced,—thus doing away with the most odious feature of the traffic.

C.

WHOSE COAL IS IT?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: When a load of coal leaves the dealer's yard, whose coal is it,—the dealer's or the customer's? I ask this question in the interest of poor people who never get all they buy or pay for. The other day, I saw the drivers of two coal-carts pelting each other with the coal, which doubtless belonged to some poor families. It was fun for the drivers, who seemed not to care so long as the coal did not belong to them and they were not held responsible by buyer or seller.

B.

UNION PARK.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The safety of the multitude which frequents Union Park on music-nights requires either that carriages be prohibited from entering the park, or that police be stationed at the gate with authority to limit the number entering, and direct the order of exit. Some precaution is also needed at the bridges lest, when crowded with persons and teams, they give way, causing a disaster similar to the Dixon catastrophe.

J.

WASHINGTON.

The Civic Situation There—Congress as a Building Association.

The Board of Public Works, and Its Effect on the General Government.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29, 1873.

The City of Washington presents an improved and begutted appearance at this moment. The improvements and excavations vanish into each other, and the spectator is filled with mingled wonder and apprehension and fear of being buried alive.

THE WANDERING JEW

appears to have been the chief engineer of our Board of Public Works. "Walk on," says Destiny to this engineer, "you will not be allowed to stop in the comprehensive plan until you have graded all the way from Point Lookout to the Sugar-Loaf Mountain!" The doomed engineer walks on; he is in mud up to his armpits; he bears the banner with the strange device of Excelsior, and changes his grades with the ease of Matt Carpenter changing his politics. Every grade recently established must be presently reformed; the great sewer which bisects the city lengthwise is found to need a parallel sewer to keep it company; the turnpike-roads leading out of town are discovered to need graduation and widening; remote farmers are brought within our blessed radius, and compelled to listen to the Gospel according to St. Mullet or St. Green. They do say that the latest engineer imported here was turned out of office in Cincinnati for such admirable ignorance that he found no difficulty in being retained under our system. And there is Babcock, one of Grant's Secretaries, who has cut down the trees in the East Park of the Capital; how truly like Grant is he

IN ACCUMULATION AND SILENCE.

Merciful heavens! is this government or humor? Is it Vauban or a ground-hog? Is it grand strategy or burrowing? The foxes have holes and the birds of the air have nests, but the citizen of Washington has not where to lay his foot.

I wander around here with the impression that Napoleon III. and James Gordon Bennett are excavating for the purpose of writing the life of Cæsar. What is that excavated object up yonder with an Indian wigwam on the tower of it? It is the palace of a Roman Senator from the State of Nevada, Billiam Stewart, who undoubtedly proposes to call it

EMMA HALL,

after the famous haul he made in the London market. Excepting the Reminiscences of Senator Foote, his father-in-law, there is nothing like it in art or abstruseness. Foote's Reminiscences remind me of the man's description of Free-Masonry. He said that they got together in a dark room, and solemnly swore not to tell anything. "And then," said this man, "they hadn't nothing to tell." What is that which swoops around nearer the eye, and presents a clambering ladder of bays and broad-armed ports, all fantastic and fandangoish with projections, pilasters, towers, and steeplesses? It is the row of Boss Shepherd, Architect Cluss & Co., who can never find their way to bed in it. What do I see on Pennsylvania avenue, rearing up into the cerulean blue, striped betwixt Seneca and Ohio stone, and putting the Washington Monument to blush? It is the publishing palace of Brother Murtagh, who edits the President's intentions, and has spent $170,000 upon this Pharos. Near at hand, in a gap of the avenue, the structure of the *Daily Chronicle* is preparing to ascend. Brother George B. Carkhill, of Iowa, has added his mite to Brother Harlan's *dowchers*, and they do not mean to be outbuilded. Here are claim-agents building

RADIANT MOSQUES,

and "right-hand men" building pagodas. Here is a local architect who has got the British Government where the mane is short, and who desires to build a $300,000 house for a Parliamentary appropriation of $80,000. Here is the wedded Robeson putting up a pressed brick, and the Attorney-General is adding the last kinks to his broad-tread mansion. The grades which go up Capitol Hill begin in the circumambient landscape, and look like inclined planes to Paradise. Seventh street, where all Jewry congregates under fluttering ready-made clothes, is propped up on jack-screws and trestles. The great State Department—Mullet's sarcophagus—is nearly to the eaves; and the President's stable, under it, looks like a necessary appendage. Tar burns on vacant lots; pebbles are crushed by the road; great engines, like the car of Juggernaut, belch among its corners; and they are sewering to China. Contractors are thick as Senators. Who breaks pays nothing. For this is the remark of every loyal Washingtonian: "Congress has got to take care of this District. If they won't, what are they going to do about it?"

A sober review of this municipal government shows all

THE IMPOTENCE OF CONGRESS

in our day to legislate over a few miles square with wisdom, or to compel respect for such limitations as it does enact. Formerly it gave nominally one hour a month to Columbia; but some land-grabber, or advocate of special legislation generally, got that hour, and the unfortunate District was remanded to the next month, voiceless and neglected. In the nature of things, the time had to come when the real-estate and bonded-debt scramble which had seized all other cities would reach this hapless nook. There were in Washington two or three men only who had learned the lesson of civil extravagance, and saw the easy opportunity to become possessed of this District. Congress gave it to them as carelessly as it had before neglected it. Two of them—Shepherd, a plumber, and Evans, a contractor,—were men of nerve and ideas. Shepherd probably has not his superior in any of our cities as a man of confidence, executive capacity, observation, and adaptativeness. He had made a study of the influences potent with Congressmen, and grasped the fact of the helplessness of the Government to repudiate any municipal obligations which might be created here; for this is the home of the Federal authority. There is nowhere else it can go, being anchored here to granite piers, and reciprocally dependent upon the city for a residence, and bound up with its exchequer. When the people who live here are taxed heavily, so are Congress and all the bureau people. The cost of improvements of the place was foredoomed in his mind to be taken up by the National authority; there was no security demanded of his Board of Public Works, and no penalty for running into debt. Therefore, when Congress said that the debt of the District should in no case exceed $10,000,000 it said nothing which is not evadible. The cost of the work which has been done here is generally set down by critical examiners to amount to the formidable sum of

EIGHTEEN MILLIONS.

Much of it is unpaid for; wages are behind hand; and still the work of upheaval and rehabilitation is going on, and will be pushed until winter. To make assurance doubly sure, a large percentage of Congressmen have been taken into the confidence of the local magnates, and the superior jurisdiction of Congress is practically reversed,—Washington City being to-day the most aggressive and irresponsible municipal government in the land. Congress is annexed to it as an interested party, and the controlling men of that body own property here which they must legislate for. I can run over a list of some of the Senators who are already proprietors, openly or through a dependent: Morrill, of Maine, Patterson, of New Hampshire, Edmunds, Sumner, Sprague, Buckingham, Conkling, Thomas, Bayard, West, Sargent, Jones, Stewart (two residences), Harlan, Pomeroy, C. C. Washburn, Chandler, Sherman, Howe. Here are eighteen, and the list is not complete,—

MORE SENATORS

than ever possessed real estate at one time in this District. In the House of Representatives, the list includes Blaine, the Speaker; Garfield, the Chairman of Appropriations, who gave the District more than $3,000,000 of money last year; Hooper, of the Finance Committee, who owns both a large dwelling and a hotel; ex-Chairman of Ways and Means Schenck; ex-Senator Morgan, who is a very large property-holder; several Democrats, as Swann and Fernando Wood; and many others who have very recently invested. The Committees of both Houses of Congress are made at the suggestion of the Board of Public Works; and Democrats, like Eldridge, are intimate confreres of our local magnates. In all the above there is no criminality, but it is plain to be seen that, as the proportion of Congressmen who have investments here increases, so will the probability of their desire to transfer local burdens to the Federal Treasury. The appropriations last year were sufficient, if given with regularity for five years, to pay off the whole of the enormous indebtedness of the city. Next winter, not less than

FIVE MILLIONS

will be solicited. The bonds of the Capital City are familiar in London, Paris, Amsterdam, and New York; and the certificates of the City Assessors upon private property liable to sale unless meeting the taxes consequent upon these costly works, are held by the term by every operator, large or small, who has resided here.

Dishonesty of the plain "knock-down" description, such as Garvey, Tweed, and Connolly performed, is not charged upon Shepherd. He is now prepared to demand an investigation, and his extraordinary summons of Charles A. Dana to come here and be tried before a tipstaff, is said to have been designed to open the way for it. But none of the leaders in these improvements, nor their confidential friends, are not

PROSPEROUS MEN TO-DAY.

How far a public officer may combine opportunity and enterprise, directing the public expenditure toward those points which he is also privately developing, seems to have been settled in our day differently from the delicate positions of former officials. The President of the United States has made the official code what it is, and the age seems to have taken no offense. Mr. Shepherd is at this moment a Potter Palmer or Cyrus McCormick on a proximate plane. He has built in all parts of the city and District, and demonstrated his confidence in the future of the place. He may have, at this moment, as many as 1,500 houses under the vista of the Capitol. He is literally undisputed here, and no person in any American city has equal authority. Often obliging and generous, he is also relentless and resentful, as is the case with young men glutted with local dominion. A few years will find him a richer man than Corcoran, the banker, whom he has put to challenge, and even to silence. This kind of authority prolonged is neither seemly nor safe, and it is time for a change. Congress should both prescribe the change and name the successors, and not leave the latter task to the President. A mild, hospitable, kindly sway is needful for this town, with

NO MORE BARON HAUSSMANN

about it. And it is noticeable that, while all the recent State Constitutional Conventions have made the discussion of public men and questions no libel at law, the head of the Washington Board of Public Works wants to punish editors whose papers can circulate here ever so little, by dragging them across four Commonwealths. This is Pontius Pilate come again,—the real old military governorship. Such an essay ought to satisfy anybody that Mr. Shepherd does not know the limitations of power any more than of money. This District is filled with citizens, writers and others, who come here on the errands and for the true information of distant constituencies. Whenever a local event, or series of events, happens in this city which affects the Government tenanted here, it becomes National in its consequence. And the signs of the period show that it is not wholly safe or advisable for members of Congress, who hold for short and temporary terms, to represent both Washington and their constituency as householders. When every Senator and Congressman has a house of his own at Washington, the city had

BETTER BE RAZED TO THE GROUND,

for Congress will be a permanent body. Far better would it be for the State Legislatures to establish places of residence here, and hold them for successive delegations.

These reflections will probably strike the Board of Public Works as Jacobinical, and culled from a mare's nest. It is perfectly natural that Mr. Shepherd, who is a native of the place, should wish to see it worthy of the Nation and the peer of other commercial cities. The conditions on which he seeks to base this renaissance are, however, entirely anomalous here. Other cities have developed themselves and their ornamentation from industry and accumulation, and have thus a logical, self-contained life. The attempt here is to buy from Congress for certain lots a perpetual interest in the Federal Treasury, and to interpose between Congress' exclusive jurisdiction and the municipality a body of Regents who shall spend the appropriations, assess the taxes, and direct the town's development. If large sums of money are to be spent in Washington annually,

LET IT BE SPENT EQUITABLY

and by the Government's agents, and not at the decree of local speculators, who run a race with the city, and build for themselves surer than for it. Although much of the money spent here so lavishly has added to the beauty and comfort of Washington, I have no hesitation in saying that it has also corrupted the atmosphere of the Capital, made audacity respected, widened the way to the Treasury, and vulgarized Congressional life. Every member's wife wants a fine house, if he has to steal it. The fine house must needs be thrown open for examination. Hence wine, promiscuous society, loud manners, and the loss of both purity and dignity.

GATH.

TRANSPORTATION TO THE WEST.

The Continental Railway—A Statement by Its Engineer.

From the New York Evening Post, Sept. 2.

A number of persons interested in the subject of cheap transportation between the West and the seaboard assembled this afternoon in the office of the Continental Railway Company, No. 20 Nassau street, to listen to a statement by Mr. Abbott, the engineer of the projected road.

Mr. Abbott began by giving statistics to show the area and population of the Western, the Middle, and the New England States. The Middle States barely supply themselves with breadstuffs from their own soil, and the New England States do not raise more than 10 per cent of what they require, while the Western States, with their 289,000,000 acres, form the great bread and meat producing area. On the other hand, the West has but few manufactures, and the question arises, How can the East and West interchange their products at a mutual profit?

Western farmers and Eastern merchants, said Mr. Abbott, are just beginning to discover that the relations between East and West are out of balance; but long before the Grangers' movement, as far back as three years ago, the difficulty and the remedy were apparent to the projectors of the Continental Railway. The existing railways and canals are so far from properly connecting the two sections of the country that New York can be said to have really no railroad to the West.

The existing lines were built gradually from town to town for local purposes at the time being, and with no broad idea of joining the great Western and Eastern markets. All the trunk lines now in existence were after-thoughts, and were composed by consolidating numerous different roads. As the natural consequence, all the present railroads are so winding as to be unfitted for the purposes they are designed to serve.

The projectors of the Continental Railway take the ground that, while New York has properly no railroad worthy of the name, it is possible to build one, and save so much distance between this city and the West that the products of that region will be diverted from other channels and poured into this market in inexhaustible profusion. Mr. Abbott said that they were ready to exhibit maps, estimates, and actual surveys which would clearly prove that this line would save 100 miles of distance between this city and the western boundary of Pennsylvania. In that space there would be no grade exceeding 30 feet to the mile coming east, or 40 feet to the mile going west. The difference was important, as the volume of freight from the West is much greater than that in the other direction, owing to the bulky character of grain and other products as compared with manufactured goods.

This question of grades, Mr. Abbott said, was worthy of the greatest consideration, as it was well understood among engineers that no railroad could overcome 30 feet of ascending grade in a mile without its costing the equivalent of a mile of dead-level road. The New York Central was called a low-level road, but between Buffalo and Albany it consumes 11,200 feet in grades. The shipper who pays for freight between those two cities pays for what is equivalent to 300 miles in grades, in addition to the 300 miles of the line.

The Continental Railway would cross the Alleghanies at a summit of but 1,440 feet above sea-level, which is far less than the height of any present line. The road is to have the least possible degree of grade, and the slightest possible curvature, being a direct trunk freight line from this city with double track to Chicago, and thence by single track to Council Bluffs. As a result, there will be 400 miles of it which will consume but 700 feet more distance than an actual air-line. From this city to Chicago it will save 128 miles over the shortest present route, and to Council Bluffs, 225 miles.

A system of canals could not accomplish the desired object, as the water is locked up by ice at the very season when the Western farmers most desire to send their products to market.

Mr. Abbott said that the managers of the road, after three years' labor, had obtained charters and franchises in every State through which the road will pass in its whole length of 1,28[illegible] miles. It would result in a saving of from 20 to 50 per cent over the existing freight charges. The Company already had 100 miles graded in Ohio and Indiana, and had 900 miles of right of way secured. It also had $10,000,000 of local aid guaranteed, and would obtain the rest of the needed capital by the sale of its stocks and bonds.

The officers of the Company already chosen are Edward Dodge, President; J. M. Coleman, Secretary; and the following-named Directors: Ex-Gov. Bigler and F. W. Hughes, of Pennsylvania; George Greene, of Iowa; E. V. Bronson, of Illinois; B. J. Dwiggins, of Indiana; W. F. Noble and J. R. Buchtel, of Ohio. The Directors from this State have not yet been finally selected.

The cost of the road is estimated at from $175,000,000 to $180,000,000.

ANTHROPOPHAGIC.

The Latest Feast of the Cannibals of the Marquesas Islands on Human Flesh—One of the Islands Bombarded by a French Corvette—The Natives Surrender After Seven Days' Resistance, and Seven Chiefs are Executed.

From the San Francisco Alta, Aug. 29.

The schooner Maggie Johnson, Capt. Hodgkins, arrived yesterday from Tahiti. The schooner visited the Marquesas Islands, and on the 28th, 29th, and 30th of June, was in Atuana Bay, in the Island of Dominique, one of the group. The French corvette Brust was also in the port of Atuana, belching forth shot and shell on the island; but more especially into a valley where the natives had retired as a refuge from the angry messengers of death. They could eat each other; but they dreaded and retreated before the thundering of the corvette's guns. We are indebted to Capt. Hodgkins for the following particulars of the cause and result of this belligerent movement of the Brust against the Cannibals of the Island of Dominique.

Capt. Hart, an American, has a large plantation on the Island of Dominique, on which he employs Chinamen and natives to raise cotton. There are two or three tribes of natives on the Island, who at this time are on unfriendly relations with each other. One wears the emblem of revenge, sweet and unadulterated. When a tribe proposes to go on the war-path, and have the livers and lights of their fellow-countrymen for food, the members of said tribe let the hair on one side of the head grow long, and keep the other side closely clipped. When the hair has grown to fighting length, war and man-eating begins. Shortly before the visit of the French corvette, one of the tribes wore the hair in fighting, revengeful, man-eating fashion. The natives employed by Capt. Hart were not of that tribe, but it was against them that this spirit of revenge had been nursed, and war was to be made. One of the belligerent tribe, by an indiscreet haste to satiate his appetite with a steak cut off a victim, precipitated the unequal contest between his tribe and the French. He visited Capt. Hart's plantation, and took with him a heavy hatchet, which he asked one of the plantation-hands to sharpen. He took the hatchet, reduced it to a keen edge, and handed it back to the warlike cannibal. The latter said, "Is this well done?" The former answered, "It is." Scarcely had the last word been spoken when the cannibal raised the hatchet, whirled it in the air, and, aiming a blow at him who sharpened it, struck him on the neck and almost severed his head from his body. Another stroke of the hatchet and the prostrate man was in condition to be cooked. His wife was then assaulted and murdered, and the cannibal buried his victims "to keep for future use." After the lapse of two or three days the wily savage returned, took up his victims, carried them to a convenient valley, roasted them, and, assisted by others of his tribe, devoured them with revengeful relish. Capt. Hart reported the matter to the French officials on the island, who immediately informed the officers of the Government at Tahiti. The corvette Brust was at once dispatched to punish the natives for this fresh outburst of cannibalism. It arrived before the Maggie Johnson, and for several days an incessant fire was kept up on the island. The tribe flew first to the hills, supposing they could not be reached there, but they were soon disabused of this idea. They abandoned their favorite position and took to the valleys; but here they were no safer. Shot and shell followed them everywhere, and they were finally compelled to surrender. It is not known—was not when the Maggie Johnson left—how many of the man-eaters, if any, were killed or wounded; but as wounded means killed—because if unable to protect themselves, they will certainly be killed and devoured—this general term will answer for both.

The natives were released, after being soundly admonished that they must give up their man-eating proclivities, but seven chiefs were taken to Tahiti to be hanged by the necks or dispatched in some other way. The Commander of the corvette said they would be executed upon his arrival at Tahiti, and it is possible by this time their bodies would be considered desirable food by their countrymen. Capt. Hodgkins has no doubt but they were executed.

The spirit of revenge and all immediate desire for war are over just now, and the cannibal warriors have cut off the long hair, which indicates peace. The effect of the visit of the Brust will be felt for a long time. It gives additional, if not absolute, security to foreigners, and has unnerved the cannibal natives. The Marquesas Islands belong to the French, and this disposition to punish native treachery will protect those who settle on them.

There are six prominent islands of the group which are visited by merchant vessels. They contain a total population of about 10,000. The smaller ones are seldom visited, and but little is known of them. The natives are cannibals, and, although there are Catholic and Protestant missions established on the larger islands, there are but very few converts to Christianity. Churches of both denominations are erected on the Islands, which are well attended on Sundays and all times of worship. The natives like the Christian ceremonies, which they call himini, from the fact that they are so much made up of music, vocal and instrumental. They flock to Church, but as cannibals, and they are more interested, while in attendance, in the portly proportions of the priest or minister, and in discussing the virtues of a steak cut from either, than in Christian doctrines. The Chief Missionary of the Catholic Church, the Dominie, as he is called, is a fat, portly, healthy man of about 50 summers. He is very much liked by the natives. They flock to his church in large numbers, they sing and pray, and after service they talk to the good old man, feel his arms and body, and pronounce him good to eat. They join in a general "*Hula-hula*"—a most immoral dance—after service, and consult about capturing, killing, and devouring the fat Dominie as a kind of addenda to the Christian ceremonies. It is said that this priest would have afforded sweet and nourishing food for the cannibals, only that they are afraid of the terrible punishment which would be certain to follow such an act. But, when they talk of the excellent condition for killing of the priest, their thirst for human flesh becomes so desperate that it must be satiated by one of their own people. When a cannibal kills and devours a cannibal, he preserves his hair, of which he makes a necklace. They also wear the hair of their victims around their waists and their ankles. The more ponderous those ornaments, "the bigger the Injun." They wear a very small covering over the waist, called tapa,—a sort of cloth made from the bark of the date tree.

In the settlements near the ports, the natives conduct themselves quietly; but no white man is safe any distance from there or a settlement. They decoy strangers to the woods, and murder and devour them. Their feasting ground is generally under the spreading leaves of the banana. They get drunk on orange-rum, or the fermented juice of the orange, dance around the roasting victims, and sniff the smoke from the scorched and burning bones with a decided relish.

They are tatooed in the most grotesque style, and a hand not tatood cannot touch the roasted human flesh.

Only a short time before the visit of the French corvette, thirty natives were devoured at a grand barbecue, and the opinion of foreigners who have lived on the islands is, that the natives are as much cannibals to-day as they ever were. When they cannot get human flesh they substitute hogs; but they call this meat a very poor substitute, indeed. They are cooked thus: A hole is dug in the earth, and lined around with red-hot stones. The hog is rolled up in banana leaves, laid on the stones, covered with more hot rocks, and, finally, with earth. Here it remains until cooked. Capt. Hodgkins says they cook well—man or hog.

The women of the islands are as savage and as far removed from civilization as their lordly cannibal masters, by whom they are by turns respected and despised. They are excellent swimmers, from the fact that, through some superstitious notion, the men will not allow them to go into their boats. They will tow them through water if necessary, but into a boat they cannot go. When Capt. Hodgins was in the port of Pow-Mow, anchored more than half a mile from the shore, about sixty women jumped from the land and swam to the schooner. They wear less covering than the men, but they are spoken of as modest, and even virtuous. They swim from one island to another by the assistance of a board, on which they rest when fatigued. Some of them are handsome, with well-formed and regular features, while others are repulsive in appearance.

Capt. Hodgins predicts a long term of quiet for the islands, and protection for the white settlers, of whom there are only a few.

COOK COUNTY TAXES.

Apparent Discrepancy in the Returns Made to the State Auditor.

Complaint that the Capital Stock of Corporations was Not Assessed.

Investigation by a Committee of the State Board of Equalization.

Testimony of the Town Assessors—Opinion of the County Attorney.

The Committee appointed by the State Board of Equalization to inquire into the alleged discrepancy between the County Clerk's returns for 1872 and 1873, made to the State Auditor, met yesterday in the County Commissioners' chamber. The Hon. R. P. Derrickson, of Cook, the Hon. Daniel R. McMasters, of Randolph, and the Hon. Mr. Dewey, of Will, composed the Committee. They were all present except Mr. Dewey. Mr. Derrickson took the chair, and called Mr. McMasters to order. Mr. Jeremiah Crowley was appointed clerk. The County Attorney, the County Clerk, and the Assessors were in attendance.

The Chairman called the attention of Assessor Gray, of Hyde Park, to the clause in the Revenue law requiring the assessors to assess the capital stock of incorporated companies.

Mr. Gray said there were no incorporated companies in Hyde Park.

Mr. Amberg, of the West Side, and Mr. Patch, of the North Side, were called upon.

Mr. McMasters desired they should be sworn, and they swore to testify truly, and so forth.

Mr. McMasters then read the section of the Revenue law relative to incorporated companies. He said there were two counties in the State, Cook and Will, which failed to schedule these corporations. The Assessors failed to return them to the County Clerk, and he, therefore, could not return them to the Auditor.

MR. PATCH

said in his district there were but three corporations, one a horse-railroad company, one a bank, one a distillery. He had sent them blanks which they failed to fill and return, and he then scheduled as nearly as he could, dividing it between personal and real property. He attempted to get at their capital as nearly as possible. He assessed nothing but their tangible property, real and personal.

To Mr. Derrickson—Did not fill the blanks himself after the Companies failed to make the returns. He assessed them on what he believed they were entitled to pay.

To Mr. McMasters—He knew more about his duty now than he did before, as he was not aware he should not assess their capital stock.

JULIUS RODBERTUS,

Deputy-Assessor of the South Side, was sworn, and said he did not know how many corporations were in his district. It was very hard to find out these Companies. At some places they said they could not make returns, others said they had property scattered all over the State on which they paid taxes, that property being part of their capital stock. The Auditor had instructed them to assess on the property in this county, and they did so, assessing their tangible property. It was very hard to find those Companies, as few of them had signs up.

MR. AMBERG,

the West Side Assessor, being sworn, said there were very few corporations that had their offices on the West Side; there were two banks; left blanks; they did not fill them; he did not fill them himself.

The Committee went through a list of incorporated companies in this county, said list being furnished by the Secretary of State's office. There were some 450 companies in the list, but many of them exist on paper only. Such a company is the "Incompatible Shoe and Last Company," and hundreds like it. The capital of the bogus and genuine companies averaged $250,000 each. Of the entire list, not more than perhaps thirty are bona fide institutions.

To-morrow it is intended to examine the officers of some of these companies.

MR. E. DRURY

who has had charge of the Revenue Department in the County Clerk's office explained informally the apparent discrepancy between the number of acres and lots reported to the Auditor in 1872 and 1873. He stated that in making up the abstract for the County Board, that, when he came to certain towns, the Assessors failed to add up the number of acres and lots, and he gave those books out to the clerks in the office to have them added up, and he went along with the other towns that were properly returned and made out the list. In his hurry to get the report to the Auditor he omitted to insert those towns that had been given out to be added up. There were three or four towns not added up—enough to make a material difference. The State Board could add those towns to the report. The difference in the size of lots in Cook County is so great that the County Board in making their equalization never considered the lands separate from the lots, and never equalized on lots separate from land. Some town lots were from 5 to 10 acres each in suburban towns such as Hyde Park, Lake View, etc., and some, as, for instance, Scott's Chicago Boulevard Addition to Washington Heights in the Town of Worth, were about 15 feet front by 60 feet deep, with 5-foot alleys and 10-foot streets. In addition to their diminutive size, these lots were under water in a swamp. That was given simply as an illustration of the difference in the size of lots in the county. Coming down to the actual figures, showing the difference between what was actually reported to the Auditor and what the actual footings were as shown by the Assessors' returns: The total number of acres of lands, improved and unimproved, as reported to the Auditor, is 497,497, and the actual number as shown by the Assessors' returns was 524,610, making a difference of 27,113 acres. The total number of improved and unimproved lots reported to the Auditor was 177,229, and the total number as shown by the Assessors' returns was 222,860, making a difference of 45,631 lots. The total number of acres of lands reported to the Auditor for 1872 was 535,050 acres; the total number that should be reported for 1873 was 524,610, showing a difference of 10,440 acres less than in 1872. The total number of lots reported to the Auditor for 1872 was 185,192, and the total number that should have been reported was 222,860, making an excess over 1872 of 37,668 lots, which accounted for the number of acres being less in 1873 than 1872. The 10,440 acres less in 1873 than in 1872 was accounted for by the 37,668 lots subdivided since the assessment for 1872 was made. He was responsible for the apparent discrepancy.

The Committee adjourned until 9:30 this morning.

INTERVIEWS.

Being interviewed, Mr. Derrickson stated that he offered the resolutions under which the Committee were investigating matters because, on arriving at Springfield, he found the Board laboring under the impression that Cook County was trying to evade the payment of her share of the taxes. He thought it best for some of the rural members to come and hear and see for themselves.

Mr. McMasters, in an interview, wished it known that the country members of the Board were not actuated by feelings of hostility to Chicago, but when they saw the apparent discrepancy between the returns of 1872 and 1873 they thought something must be wrong, and that an investigation would be proper.

THE COUNTY ATTORNEY.

The Hon. James P. Root, County Attorney, who is well posted on the Revenue law and its workings, submitted to the following interview:

Reporter—The Springfield correspondents state that you have advised the County Assessors that the Revenue law is unconstitutional, and, therefore, they need not report corporations.

Mr. Root—This is not true. I suppose it arose from some statement made by Mr. Miles, Chairman of the Committee on Corporations. My instructions were that the law must be enforced; that their duty was to present the blanks to the corporations and return them to the County Clerk. My instructions were specific on this point, and at a meeting of the Assessors, held before they received their books, I explained the provisions of the law in this particular fully. I also explained it fully to the representatives of a dozen corporations who called on me.

Reporter—But what steps did you take when you found the Assessors had not made the returns?

Mr. Root—I sent for the Assessors, especially those in the city, and asked them why no returns were made, and they answered me substantially as they did Mr. Miles, viz.: That the corporations claimed that when they were assessed on their tangible property—real and personal property—they had complied with the law; that many of them understood the law that way, while others claimed that they had listed all the property they had. I probably told Mr. Miles that some corporations claimed the law was unconstitutional.

Reporter—But they say you have said the State Board is an unconstitutional body.

Mr. Root—No one can state any such thing, except as an excuse. I have said no such thing. When people want to do a thing that requires an excuse, it is a very easy matter to find one,—the genius of the American is wonderful in this direction. Chips are plenty, and it is an easy matter to put one on one's own shoulder. The wolf had no trouble when he wanted to "chaw up" the lamb.

Reporter—What is your opinion of the power of the State Board to assess corporation property?

Mr. Root—The law authorizes the State Board to assess the property of corporations. I think it is competent for them to do so.

Reporter—What property do they assess, and what is the mode?

Mr. Root—I can answer that question by an illustration. Suppose a corporation is engaged in the manufacturing business. Its capital stock paid up is $100,000. It has on hand in real and personal property $100,000. This property the Assessor is required to assess. But the business is well managed, and it has a good line of trade, so that the shares are worth $120. The law authorizes the State Board to assess $20,000 against the stock of the corporation, thus calling the premium as so much additional capital.

Reporter—But suppose the $100,000 actual property is sold for taxes, how will the tax on the other $20,000 be collected?

Mr. Root—Well, you are getting deeper in the conundrum business than I am able to go. I suppose when you tax a shadow you can levy on it if you can catch it.

Reporter—What, in your opinion, will the State Board do with Cook County.

Mr. Root—I don't know. I have seen several members of the Board; each one tells me he wants to do the right thing, but all the others are prejudiced. I have seen nothing myself that would indicate unfairness. It is unfortunate that our corporations have not made returns, and I suppose it is thought to be a suspicious circumstance by some of the members of the Board.

Reporter—Is there any prejudice in the minds of the State Board against Cook County?

Mr. Root—I have no means of knowing. I have not asked them. Only know what some of them tell me about some of the others. I don't think there is any prejudice. I believe they are all fair-minded men. Some indiscreet, unofficial remarks may have been made, such as "We will tail up the smaller counties and put the surplus on to Cook;" but I don't think such remarks will have any influence.

Reporter—What is in this story about the lands and lots not being assessed in Cook County?

Mr. Root—There is nothing in it. There is evidently a mistake in the footings. If there is less acre property there are more lots, for there a large number of new subdivisions. Correct footings will show thousands more lots than in 1872. I do not suppose there are any lots omitted. The County Board, at a great expense, caused the subdivisions all to be included, and they are. There has never been so thorough an assessment. This pretense that lands and lots have been omitted is a man of straw, easily set up and as easily knocked down. The Assessors have been very thorough in this respect, and Mr. Pollok, the Clerk, and his assistants have been very careful to get in all the property.

Reporter—Well, then, the only difficulty about the matter is as to the returns of corporations. Is that so?

Mr. Root—I think that is about all, and that can be cured. When Mr. Miles was here I told him that the Board could send a committee here and they could call on these corporations for the information the Assessors had failed to procure—that I had thought it was competent for them to do so; and it seems the State Board have availed themselves of the suggestion. The Assessors declined to Mr. Miles to undertake the matter. I think the State Board is not limited to the information which the Assessors may furnish. The law requires the State Board to assess, and the Assessor's return is only one of the modes pointed out for obtaining the information.

Reporter—What will the Committee do to-day?

Mr. Root—I don't know. I suppose they will obtain information as to the corporations, and the value of their capital stock.

Reporter—Will the Assessors furnish them any information?

Mr. Root—I can only say that Mr. Philips declined to make any further attempt, for the reason that he thought it useless. I have not seen Mr. Amberg, of West Chicago. Mr. Patch, of North Chicago, is willing to furnish any information, but says there are only two or three corporations located on the North Side. I don't know of any corporation in other towns, except, perhaps, in Town of Lake, and possibly in Jefferson.

Reporter—How many corporations are there in Cook County?

Mr. Root—I have no means of knowing. I presume the large number accredited to Cook County in the Secretary of State's office are not all in existence. Many of them, especially mining concerns, are only on paper, and many have never been organized.

Reporter—But are there not some valuable corporations?

Mr. Root—I presume there are many. Their value depends largely on their management. A change in that would reduce their value.

Reporter—How about other counties in the State. Have their corporations made returns?

Mr. Root—Some have, I understand none are in from Will or Adams Counties, and but a few from Sangamon, where there are many.

Reporter—Does this Committee propose to visit other counties?

Mr. Root—I presume so. It is their duty to do so.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—The range of temperature this day, as reported by L. Manasse, optician, No. 23 West Madison street, every half-hour, is as follows:

7:00 a. m.	75	12:30 p. m.	79
7:30 a. m.	75	1:00 p. m.	79
8:00 a. m.	75	1:30 p. m.	80
8:30 a. m.	76	2:00 p. m.	81
9:00 a. m.	76	2:30 p. m.	82
9:30 a. m.	77	3:00 p. m.	83
10:00 a. m.	78	3:30 p. m.	83
10:30 a. m.	79	4:00 p. m.	82
11:00 a. m.	81	4:30 p. m.	82
11:30 a. m.	81	5:00 p. m.	81
12:00 m.	81	6:00 p. m.	79

ROBBERY OF STATIONERS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Our store having been entered by burglars last night, and robbed of several hundred dollars' worth of goods, and since learning that several other houses in our line of business (stationers) have also been robbed within the past week, we deem it a duty to caution, through the medium of your widely-circulated paper, other dealers, that there appears to be a class of sneak-thieves at work just at present, who are making a specialty of stationer goods, that they may be on their guard.

HINDLE & JENKINS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4, 1873.

Chickering Pianos—A Mission.

Mr. Reed, Sr., of the Temple of Music, was lately sent on a mission to the Chickering factory with instructions from the firm to purchase and forward at once 100 pianos that for tone and finish should excel anything of the kind undertaken heretofore. Mr. Reed, Sr., has the reputation of being one of the very finest judges of a good piano that can be found in the country, having learned his trade and served his time as a workman in the Chickering factory, and since then for the last thirty years being one of the leading piano dealers of the West. The instruments selected by him are now on exhibition at the warerooms of the firm corner of Dearborn and Van Buren streets, and as each one was selected with special reference to its tone and quality the entire lot make one of the finest stocks ever brought to Chicago. Those interested in music, whether wishing to buy or not, are cordially invited to call.

Our Products at Vienna.

Among the awards to America at Vienna, one of the most significant is the medal of merit gained by our Northwestern cereals. In competition with the Baltic, Egypt, Sicily, and all the famous grain-fields of the world, our new lands in Minnesota, Montana, and Oregon have carried off the prize. Correspondents state that the wheat from Minnesota and Oregon, and the rye, oats, and barley from Montana, attracted much admiration, and drew a constant crowd about the stand of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, who made the exhibition. A thriving trade in samples might have been done had there been any means of supplying the demands for seed.

THE NEW FREIGHT-TARIFF.

What the Chicago Railroad Managers Think of the Commissioners' Tariff.

Wherein It Discriminates Against This City—Increase of Freight Rates to Eastern Points.

The new freight-tariff fixed by the Railroad Commissioners of this State for the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, and which is understood also to apply to the Chicago & Alton; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Chicago & Northwestern, and Illinois Central Railroads, and which was published in yesterday's TRIBUNE, is severely denounced by the officers of roads in this city as unjust, and in favor of small roads running across the State east and west. They assert that, if that tariff was applied to the Chicago roads mentioned above, it would do enormous mischief to the trade of our city, and that our large merchants should take immediate measures against it.

Both the Illinois Central and the Chicago & Alton Roads charge more for short distances than the rates on the new tariff; but, after getting 155 miles, the grain-rates, by the Commissioners' tariff, are higher than the rates charged on grain shipped to elevators on the Chicago & Alton or Illinois Central Railroads.

On 155 miles, the grain-rates on the Commissioners' tariff are 1-10 per cent per 100 lbs higher than the regular tariff of the Chicago & Alton Road. For 200 miles, they are 1 per cent per 100 lbs higher, and for 240 miles the difference reaches 1½ per cent per 100 lbs.

On rates for short distances the Commissioners' tariff is much lower than the tariff of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad. The Chicago & Alton and the Illinois Central tariffs made a reduction on mixed merchandise shipped in car-loads of from 20 to 30 per cent, which reduction enables the Chicago jobbers and merchants to compete with the East for the Central Illinois and Western and Northwestern trade. But, the Commissioners having made no reduction for large quantities, our merchants and jobbers, under their tariff, could not possibly compete with the East, nor with St. Louis, Cincinnati, and other Western cities.

Under the Commissioners' tariff, the rates from Chicago to Springfield, on a car-load of fourth-class goods, would be 25 88-100 cents per 100, while under the present tariff of the Illinois Central and Chicago & Alton Railroads the rates would be 24 34-100 per 100 lbs on the car-load. The Illinois Central tariff on coal for 175 miles, shipped in quantities of 3,000 tons per month, is $18.23 per car-load of ten tons, while the Commissioners' tariff for the same distance and quantity is $23.40, making a difference against the public of $5.17 per car-load.

On iron ore and pig-iron, which are articles largely used by manufacturers in this city and vicinity, the Chicago & Alton Road charges on a shipment of ten cars and upwards, for a distance of 240 miles, $29.75 for a car-load of ten tons. The Commissioners' rate for the same quantity and distance is $34.45, making a difference to the manufacturer of $4.60 per car load.

The Commissioners' rates and the rates of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road are more nearly equal than those of the roads mentioned above. This is because the Burlington Road traverses a different section of the country from the other two roads; nor has the Burlington Road to compete with large cities like Cincinnati, St. Louis, etc. Yet the managers of the Burlington Road join the other Companies in the complaint that the Commissioners' tariff was making an unjust discrimination against the large Chicago roads in favor of small country roads; as, for example, the rates on lumber for distances of 100 miles, and which is mostly shipped from this city, are much higher than those on stock, while a car-load of stock is worth nearly three times as much as a car-load of lumber.

MEETING OF FREIGHT-AGENTS.

A meeting of General Western Freight Agents of all the lines running east from Chicago was held yesterday at the office of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Road, at which it was decided to advance freights as follows by all Eastern lines to Boston and New England points: New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburgh, Wilmington, Del., Washington, D. C., Alexandria, Va., Norfolk, Va., Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C., Savannah, Ga., Petersburgh, and Richmond, 5 cents per 100 pounds on fourth-class bulk grain and bulk meats, and 10 cents per barrel on flour. The rates to Cleveland will be: On fourth-class grain, 22½ cents; flour, 50 cents. To Albany—Fourth-class grain, 45 cents; flour, 90 cents. To Buffalo—Fourth-class grain, 50 cents; flour, $1. These rates will go into effect to-day.

INDIANA COAL.

The Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad is now bringing to this city daily about 100 car-loads of Indiana coal. The Company has recently purchased a tract of ten acres of land at the corner of Brown and Sixteenth streets, to be used as a store-yard for coal.

PERSONAL.

Prof. Swing and family arrived from the East last evening. The Professor preaches at McVicker's Sunday morning.

David Edwards has been appointed Superintendent of the Toledo, Detroit & Southern Canada Railroad, in addition to his duties as Superintendent of the main line of the Canada Southern, west of the Detroit River.

The following were among the prominent arrivals at the Commercial, yesterday: C. H. White, Green Bay; L. Hapgood and wife, Sterling; B. Neely, Negaunee; H. L. Merrywell, Washington; Dr. J. B. Gully, Geneva; D. B. Wilson, San Jose; J. B. Defrees, Goshen, Ind.; B. G. Leonex, Milwaukee.

Amasa Stone, Managing Director, accompanied by William H. Vanderbilt, son of the Commodore, and several other influential railroad men, arrived in this city yesterday by a special train on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. They will leave for St. Louis this morning on the same special train via the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad.

William J. Hill, a young man who has been in the employ of the Thayer & Tobey Company many years, left for Sheffield, England, yesterday, where his mother and sister live. A number of his young acquaintances on Wednesday evening gave him a sort of social send-off, at the residence of W. H. Potter, on Wabash avenue, and he goes out upon the deep ballasted with the esteem of plenty of firm friends.

P. D. Cooper, Assistant General Superintendent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, has resigned, to accept the position of General Superintendent of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway. Mr. Cooper has been connected with the Michigan Southern Railroad nearly seventeen years, and during that time has secured the good will and confidence of the officers and employes of the road, who greatly regret his leaving them for new pastures.

C. L. James, an Eau Claire (Wis.) *Free Press* editor, was married last Monday. Mr. James is a son of the great novelist.

Gen. Amasa Cobb is about to remove his family from Mineral Point, Wis., to Lincoln, Neb., where he has been living for some time.

The Duke of Sutherland, who is constructing, at his own cost, the Sutherland & Caithness Railway in England, is a practical engineer, and often mounts the locomotive and drives his own cars up and down the line.

Nebraska named a town Vanderbilt and then wrote to the Commodore. He replied that he didn't care a d——n. They have informally changed the name of that town to Vanderbilt Dam—only they put the dam first.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

We glory in Matt Carpenter as a mighty Republican leader, as a full-blooded man, as a large, royal nature, as having in him the makings of more manhood than the whole pack of his traducers from Maine to the Pacific.—*Green Bay Gazette.*

The *Christian Cynosure*, of Chicago, which is anti-Masonic, if anything, has published an article, contributed by W. H. Robinson, a member of the Masonic lodge of Yates City, Ill., which has got Mr. R. into trouble with the brotherhood. He has retained legal counsel, and the end is not yet.

Butler says he never leaves those who attack him until they say they are sorry. Has Gen. Grant said he was sorry? When the President's special train went through the Essex towns, the other day, Butler paraded himself arm-in-arm with Grant on the platform. Perhaps Butler has only bottled up his wrath.—*Worcester Gazette.*

Mrs. L. F. Andrews, wife of the late local editor of the Des Moines *Republican*, has commenced suit against that paper for $50. That paper says "the claim is made by Mrs. Andrews for reporting the Hammond meeting which was a part of Mr. Andrews' duty, as local, to do; but, he being hard of hearing, she reported it at his solicitation and for him, and not at the request of the management of the *Republican*, against whom she has no legal claim whatever." It seems, however, that the Justice of the Peace before whom the case was tried thought differently, as he gave Mrs. A. a judgement for the amount claimed. It will probably go to a higher court.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

There will be a grand musical entertainment at Riverside Hotel this evening, under the direction of Prof. Chant.

The city borrowed $500,000 from the State Savings Institution yesterday. This is not included in the $1,000,000 the same concern negotiated for the city a short time since.

The Everett Literary Society meets to-night in the basement of the Union Park Congregational Church, after a vacation of two months. It is earnestly desired that every member be present at 7:30 p. m. sharp.

The contract for laying concrete drives and walks in the Water-Works lot was awarded to the Chicago Paving Company, at $1.20 per yard for the walks, two inches thick, and $2.30 per yard for the driveway, four inches thick.

The Board of Police held no session yesterday, but Supt. Washburn filed his charges with the Secretary of the Board against the Station-Keeper of the West Side, Officer Richard J. Daly. The charge is conduct unbecoming an officer, and the specifications are not fit for publication. The case will be tried to-morrow.

Mr. Henry E. Hamilton is a candidate for County Clerk on the "up-stairs" ticket. His ancestors lived in North Chicago when the Indians ran Chicago politics, and he saw daylight just as the sun rose over the lake one fine morning ever so long ago. Mr. Hamilton is handsome, and owns a fine beard. George Meech is candidate for City Attorney on the same ticket.

Building permits were granted yesterday as follows: T. Tiedeman, two-story and basement brick, 23x45 feet, on North LaSalle street; Jacob Booth, three-story and basement brick, 52x50 feet, on West Indiana street; Mrs. Caroline Lott, two-story and basement brick, 25x60 feet, on corner Ada and Wells streets; and James McGraw, two-story and basement brick, 21x40 feet, on Quincy street.

William A. Butters & Co. sold lots yesterday as follows: On Drexel boulevard: 100 feet to F. Fitzhugh, $18,200; 100 feet to H. C. Bradley, $15,500; 100 feet to D. S. Taylor, $15,500; 129 feet to James D. Morey for $29,025; 100 feet to J. A. Griswold, $17,127.06. On Cottage Grove avenue: 150 feet to Boland Craig for $9,750, and 150 feet to John P. Olinger for $9,000. Total, $114,102. On Monday next they will sell lots on Wabash avenue, near Fifty-ninth street.

The officers and Directors of the Orphan Asylum express their warmest acknowledgment for a large donation of coal from W. L. Scott & Co. and Benton Brothers & Co., of Erie, Pa., and to the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad for a great diminution in their charges for transporting it. They also thank the ladies of Erie for their kind reception of their solicitor, Miss Blake. They finally desire the Erie papers to copy this.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum, held Monday, it was reported that 25 children were admitted during the month of August, and the total number of inmates in the institution was 142. The health of the institution was good, but the physician reported that the large number of inmates endangered the general health unless the number was in some way reduced or the capacity of the building enlarged.

Yesterday, at noon, a derrick standing in front of the new building on Randolph street, next west of Heath & Milligan's store, fell, and in doing so smashed two buggies to splinters, without injury to the horses that were in them. The stone which was being elevated at the time tore part of the cornice-work off the store of Heath & Milligan. It was very fortunate that the accident transpired just when it did. Ten minutes later the stream of people dinnerwards set in, and the street was thronged with foot-passengers and street-cars.

A grand sweepstakes trot for a purse of $400 will occur at Dexter Park, on Saturday afternoon, and it promises to be an interesting and exciting race. The following well-known road horses are entered, and from present appearances all of them are likely to be in good trim for a brush: W. N. Hart's s. g. Billy; J. T. Rawleigh's b. g. Bay Dan; P. Goodman's b. g. Peter Probity; G. B. Coombs' c. g. Tempest, and George Morris' b. g. Peavine. The race will be called at 3 p. m. sharp, and will be trotted in strict accordance with the rules.

A gale toyed with a tall derrick standing in front of Norcross & Gale's building, on Randolph street, near LaSalle, yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, and, by a fatal miscalculation, tipped it over, thereby throwing a stone through a large glass in a front window of Heath & Milligan's store, depositing it in the counting-room, and causing confusion and alarm among the book-keepers. The derrick fell with great violence to the earth, before reaching which, it smashed two vehicles and fatally wounded a horse. Nobody was hurt, and the derrick was not broken.

Two drays had a very soft thing, at the same time, at the corner of Randolph and LaSalle streets, yesterday at noon. They were both heavily loaded, and in crossing the street, sank to their hubs in the clay which had been recently thrown over the new gas-main. They drew a curious, and, it seemed, a sympathizing, crowd. Being close to the railroad tracks they obstructed the street-car line. Hence they drew a legion of street-car conductors. Everybody helped, and with the assistance of everybody both were, after being stuck half an hour, liberated, and everybody was happy.

The consideration of the nomination of Matt Benner for Fire-Marshal by the Committee of Fire and Water was postponed yesterday until Monday afternoon, at the request of Ald. McGrath, who was unable to be present, owing to illness in his family. The Committee agreed to recommend the purchase of the lot in the Sixth Ward, on the corner of Onondaga and Halsted streets, for an engine-house. The lot is 55x130 feet, and the price is $62 per front foot. An exhibition of the Richards Fire-Escape will take place by the Fire Department on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Members of the Council are asked to attend to see the practical working. The experiment will be made at Hamlin & Hale's building.

Michael Haltman and Mary, his wife, living at 293 East Kinzie street, were charged, at the West Side Police Court, yesterday, with beating their son, a boy 7 years of age, in a cruel manner. The case was prosecuted by Mr. Hamilton, Agent of the Humane Society. It seems that some of the neighbors complained to Mr. Hamilton, who examined the boy on Monday. One eye was almost closed, and his body was covered with stripes and bruises. The unnatural parents have been in the habit of abusing the child with wanton cruelty, the unmotherly mother being the worse of the two. The accused were held in $1,000 bail until Monday, and in the meantime the lad is under the protecting ægis of the Illinois Humane Society.

An exceedingly heavy squall passed over this city and Lake Michigan at 2 o'clock Thursday morning. The gale blew from the south. In consequence several vessels came in yesterday more or less disabled. Of those that were disabled are the schooner Gipsey, which was leaking, and will have to go on the dry-dock; the Lily Parsons had her jibboom carried away; the tug A. D. Allen was compelled to let go the schooner Champion, which she was towing, for fear of being swamped. Several other vessels came in with damaged sails. As the wind was blowing from the south, it is feared that the vessels on the east shore of Lake Michigan had to bear the brunt of the gale, and it is expected that many accidents and disasters will be reported in the next four days. The schooner Bay State, which was ashore at Washington Island, near Green Bay, was brought in yesterday by the tug William H. Wood. She was in a very leaky condition, and there were two steam pumps on board of her.

Last Sunday evening, a female servant employed in the family of a prominent gentleman residing on West Washington street, went to Lincoln Park for a walk, and, as she afterward told some of her associates, made the acquaintance of a strange young man while promenading through the park. On the following Tuesday evening she obtained permission from her mistress to attend the open-air concert at Union Park, and since that time she has not been seen by any of her friends. It is hardly probable that she went on a journey, as she was rather thinly clad, having neither cloak nor shawl on. It is more likely that she consented to meet the strange young man in Union Park, and was by him enticed to one of the many dens of the McLaughlin pattern which abound in the West Division. If she was led away, she was undoubtedly drugged and ruined, and is now ashamed to face her friends. We have been requested not to publish her name, or that of her employer, as she is very respectably connected in the country, and it might drive her to do some desperate deed. Only a few people are aware of her absence, and should this paragraph reach her eye it may induce her to return to her place, where she will meet with a welcome reception. The case has been given to the police, but they have so far failed to get any traces of her.

FLORIDA WATER.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S CELEBRATED FLORIDA WATER.

The richest, most lasting, yet most delicate of all Perfumes, for use on the HANDKERCHIEF, At the TOILET, And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water which has on the bottle, on the label, and on the pamphlet, the names of MURRAY & LANMAN, without which none is genuine.

For sale by all Perfumers, Druggists, and Dealers in Fancy Goods.

AMUSEMENTS.

DEXTER PARK.

Races at Dexter Park!

Saturday, Sept. 6, at 3 p. m.

Trotting, Mile Heats, 3 in 5, for a Stake of $400.

W. N. Hart enters s. g. Billy, in harness.
J. T. Rawleigh enters b. g. Bay Dan, in harness.
P. Goodman enters b. g. Peter Probity, in harness.
G. B. Coombs enters c. g. Tempest, in harness.
Geo. Morse enters b. g. Peavine, to wagon.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Saturday Matinee, after months of careful preparation, will be presented Bronson Howard's beautiful Society Drama, illustrative of life in New York and Paris, entitled

LILIAN'S LAST LOVE,

Cast to the entire strength of the Company. Reappearance of Miss Eliza O'Connor as Lilian.

☞ The production of "Lilian's Last Love" is the first occasion on which an original play by a prominent New York Dramatist has received its initial performances in any theatre outside of New York City.

This Drama has been gotten up with all that attention to detail which has made this Theatre so popular.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

This Evening and to-morrow Matinee will be produced the charming Comedy,

MONEY,

In which the GREATEST LIVING ACTOR,

Lawrence Barrett,

Will personate his popular rendition of ALFRED EVELYN.

Saturday Night, RICHARD III., and last appearance of Mr. BARRETT.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.

Brilliant Success of the STAR COMPANY.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels,

In an entire change of programme. Mackin and Wilson. Bobby Newcomb, Ernest Linden, Billy Rice, William Arlington, Ben Cotton, and J. R. Kemble in New Specialties, New Songs, New Dances, New Acts, and the laughable Burlesque of

DI-VORCED!

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

DIAMONDS!

ONLY A FEW NIGHTS MORE.

Saturday, only Matinee of DIAMONDS.
Everybody is pleased with DIAMONDS.
The most sparkling Society Comedy yet presented to the public. Our next production, FRENCHWOMEN.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Every Evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. Engagement Extraordinary. THE GRANDEST SPECTACLE EVER PRODUCED IN AMERICA!

ALADDIN!

OR, THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

Produced in a style never before equaled in any Theatre.

DR. KAHN'S

MAGNIFICENT ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,

From New York,

Of Natural Science and Art. 148 South Clark-st., near Madison. Tickets, 50 cents; for gentlemen only. Doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL,

Clark and Randolph-sts.

For Concerts, Lectures, Conventions, Balls. Capacity, 1,560 numbered seats. Seats movable. Apply at the Hall.

OLD IRON.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY CO OF CANADA.

OLD AXLES AND WROUGHT IRON SCRAP FOR SALE.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company, during the coming Fall and Winter, will have a large number of OLD AXLES and a considerable quantity of WROUGHT IRON SCRAP to dispose of.

They invite tenders for quantities of one hundred tons and upwards. The Company will commence delivery in October, and continue through the winter, as may be agreed upon.

Parties tendering to state the price per lb., whether in gold or United States currency, the place of delivery (which must be on the Grand Trunk Railway), and the quantity required.

Purchasers who require delivery in the United States will pay their own Customs duties. Cash will be required on delivery.

Axles and Scrap Iron must be tendered for separately.

Tenders, indorsed "Tender for Old Material," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received on or before Saturday, the 27th September.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.

Montreal, 27th August, 1873.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Assignee's or Trustee's Notice of Appointment.

In the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of Jacob L. Stone, Bankrupt.

To whom it may concern: The undersigned, Alfred Hadlock, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the Estate of Jacob L. Stone, of Elgin, in the County of Kane, in said District; and who was, to wit, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1873, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of himself, by District Court of said District.

Dated at Elgin, the 14th day of August, A. D. 1873.

A. HADLOCK, Assignee.

NOTICE.

There will be a special meeting of the members of the Third Unitarian Church and Society of Chicago, at the Church, corner of Monroe and Laflin-sts., Thursday evening, Sept. 11, 1873, at 8 o'clock, to take action relative to calling a Pastor. By order of Trustees.

J. S. CONGER, Secretary.

To Whom It May Concern.

We hereby forewarn all parties against using all bottles and boxes marked H. Fiber & Co., H. F. & Co., or Bower & Bryan.

A. METTE & BRO.,
JOHN BRYAN.

EDUCATIONAL.

Harvard University, 1873-74.

Members of one department have a right to attend lectures and recitations in any other department of the University without paying additional fees; for example, Law students may attend any exercises they please in Harvard College, Medical students the exercises of the Scientific School, etc.

The degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Philosophy, and Doctor of Science are open to Bachelors of other institutions.

The year begins in all departments on Thursday, Sept. 25, 1873. Examinations for admission to HARVARD COLLEGE, the LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, the MINING SCHOOL, and the BUSSEY INSTITUTION will begin on Thursday, Sept. 25, at 8 a. m. The examination for advanced standing in the MEDICAL SCHOOL takes place Sept. 22; for advanced standing in the LAW SCHOOL, Sept. 22.

The University Catalogue (including examination papers of 1871-72) may be obtained from CHARLES W. SEVER, Bookseller, Cambridge; price, 50 cents. Circulars describing the several departments may be obtained on application to JAMES W. HARRIS, Secretary, Cambridge, Mass.

KENWOOD SEMINARY,

Cor. Forty-eighth-st. and Madison-av.

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.

Will commence its eighth session Sept. 8. Mrs. KENNICOTT is assisted by a full corps of professors and teachers of the highest culture and large experience. The course of instruction is thoroughly complete. Native Professors of French and German are employed. The Music Department is in charge of a graduate of a Paris Conservatory. Lectures will be given on the Natural Sciences during the year.

Circulars may be obtained at 80 Wabash-av., Room 4, at the Seminary, or by addressing the Principal, Kenwood, Hyde Park.

EDGEWORTH SCHOOL,

MRS. BURGWYN MAITLAND, PRINCIPAL,

873 WABASH-AV.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. Mrs. Maitland is assisted by Madame Cogniez, Professor Brown, and a full corps of Professors and Teachers of ability and experience. The duties of the School will be resumed September 16. For circulars containing particulars, also numerous references in Chicago and elsewhere, apply at the bookstores and to the Principal, 873 Wabash-av.

Lake Forest Academy,

LAKE FOREST, ILL.

A Boarding-School for Boys, most charmingly situated, an hour's ride by cars from Chicago, and splendidly equipped for imparting the most thorough instruction. Next term commences Sept. 11. For catalogues, etc., address IRA W. ALLEN, A. M., Principal.

N. B.—To save time and expense, and accommodate those parents who cannot conveniently visit Lake Forest, Prof. Allen will be at the bookstore of W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co., 113 State-st., on Friday and Tuesday, Sept. 5 and 9, from 11 to 12 o'clock, where he will be happy to confer with any who have sons to send away to school.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,

Institution for the Education of Feeble-Minded Children,

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, JACKSONVILLE, ILL.

The next term will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1873. Pupils from Illinois receive board and tuition free. Pupils are expected to be brought to the Institution promptly on time, but not before that time. We have no accommodations for friends of pupils at the Institution, but there are good hotels in town. Street Railroad runs from the Junction Depot to the Public Square, and from the Public Square to the Institution.

C. T. WILBUR, M. D., Superintendent.

MR. WATERS' SCHOOL

Will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15, at Congress Hall, near the corner of Michigan-av. and Congress-st. It aims to prepare the pupil thoroughly for College or the Scientific School, and to influence favorably his general deportment and character. A gymnasium will provide wholesome exercise, and the school-rooms will be heated with open fires. Among its present or former patrons are Messrs. I. N. Arnold, Dr. Isham, Rev. Dr. Clarence, Lyman Baird, H. W. King, E. T. Tinkham, E. W. Blatchford, C. H. McCormick, F. H. Winston.

Family and Day School,

NEW YORK CITY.

MISS BRACKETT and MISS ELIOT will reopen their school for girls from six to twenty-one, Wednesday, Sept. 24, at 117 East Thirty-sixth-st. Girls fitted for any College. Refer to Rev. Robert Collyer, Chicago.

PALMER'S ACADEMY

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS,

758 MICHIGAN-AV.

☞ Pupils can enter at any time.

ST. XAVIER'S ACADEMY

Corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-ninth-st., CHICAGO. This elegant new building will open for the reception of pupils on Monday, Sept. 1. For circulars apply to the Directress.

MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

Mrs. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will open her Boarding and Day School for BOYS, at No. 106 WEST FORTY-SECOND-ST., close to RESERVOIR PARK, New York, Sept. 18. Number of boarding pupils limited to EIGHT. School hours from 9:30 a. m. to 2:30 p. m.

Applications may be made as above.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH SCHOOL

Reopens Sept. 17. The only one in New York where French is taught as in Paris. Superior English education. Drawing, Latin, and Singing included in the tuition. Boarders have an excellent home. For circulars, 25 West Forty-sixth-st., N. Y. Refers by permission to Mrs. R. E. Goodell, Mrs. Geo. M. Pullman, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Geo. P. Plant, St. Louis; Mrs. C. H. Bull, Quincy, Ill.; J. McGinniss, Jr., N. Y.; T. Ireland, I. B. Seeley, Cincinnati.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For Young Ladies and Children, Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third-st., New York.

Sleeping-rooms to single occupants when desired.
The tenth school-year will begin Sept. 24, 1873.
Letters and applications to be sent to the above address.

EDGEWORTH SCHOOL,

MRS. BURGWYN MAITLAND, PRINCIPAL,

873 WABASH-AV.

English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. The duties of the School will be resumed Sept. 16. Mrs. Maitland remains at home from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER'S

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, 20 East Forty-seventh-st., between Madison and Fifth-avs., New York City, will reopen Sept. 24, 1873. A most thorough course of instruction, together with home care and privileges.

MISS BURGESS'

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School, for Young Ladies and Children, No. 106 West Forty-Seventh-st., New York, reopens September 24, 1873. References—Prof. B. F. Barker, New York; Rt. Rev. Wm. M. Green, D. D., Bishop of Mississippi, Rev. J. S. C. Abbott, Fair Haven, Conn.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE,

Freehold, New Jersey; a boarding school for boys; send for catalogues to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

ADAMS' ACADEMY, QUINCY, MASS. HON. Charles Francis Adams, LL. D., Chairman of the Board of Managers; William R. Dimmock, LL. D., late Professor of Greek in Williams College, Master. A thorough classical and mathematical school, with careful supervision of the pupils. For circulars, with full particulars, address the Master.

CHICAGO ACADEMY, NO. 11 EIGHTEENTH-ST.—An English and classical school for pupils of both sexes. Fall term opens Monday, Sept. 8. HENRY H. BABCOCK, Principal.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to College, the Scientific Schools or Business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, Gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

GOTHIC HALL, STAMFORD, CONN. English, French, and German Boarding-School for Young Ladies. For catalogue apply to Principals, Misses AIKEN and CHASE.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—The autumn term begins Sept. 8, 1873. A native French teacher resides in the family. Terms, $300 per annum. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev C. V. Spear, Principal.

MODEL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES; ALSO Kindergarten, Red Bank, Monmouth County, N. J. Boarders, 12. Physical and mental culture. Teaching by lecture and object, leading pupils to think and reason. Needlework, culinary art, etc. L. R. COLEMAN, Principal.

MONTROSE CLASSICAL AND MILITARY School, South Orange, N. J., one hour from New York by the Morris & Essex Railroad; spacious drill-room, armory, and equipments; classical course, also French, German, and Drawing; reopens Sept. 18. Rev. Dr. WILEY, Principal. Terms, $400 per annum, and no extras.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY—SIX COLleges, and over seventy Professors and instructors. Fall term opens Sept. 17. For particulars, address President FOWLER, Evanston, Ill.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESter, Pa., (for boarders only). Session opens Wednesday, Sept. 10. Location elevated and healthful, grounds ample, buildings handsome and commodious. Course of studies extensive. Thorough instruction in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics, and English. Careful oversight of morals and manners of cadets. For circulars apply to Hon. EMORY A. STORRS, E. L. BROWN, Esq., CHARLES G. E. PRUSSING, Esq., patrons of the Academy in Chicago, or to COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY, PEEKSKILL, N. Y. $400 per year. Opens Sept. 10. Col. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Associate Principals.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, September 5, 1873.

Butler is behind Washburn, so far as shown by a preliminary canvass of the coming Republican Convention. The delegates now stand: for Washburn, 216; for Butler, 205; doubtful, 10.

The number of beggar children of New York City who were given a breath of pure country air by the picnics conducted by the New York *Tiems*, during the summer just closed, was 10,993.

A conference of the Anti-Polygamous Mormons is now meeting at Council Bluffs, Iowa. The conference is presided over by Joseph Smith, son of the first Mormon, and is attended by a large number of his sect.

County Conventions were held yesterday by the farmers of LaSalle and Tazewell Counties in this State. A full ticket was nominated by the former meeting and a date fixed by the latter for the nomination of officers.

News has been had from the Juniata expedition in search of the Polaris. On the 19th of July, Commander Braine was at Holsteinberg, Greenland. He sailed thence to Disco, and will go from there to Upper Navik. Up to the 10th of July nothing had been heard at Disco of the Polaris or her crew.

Col. John T. Harper, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth District of this State, has resigned his position, leaving the accounts of his office at Springfield about $100,000 short. No more precise information can be gained at present, as the Deputy Collector has carried all the papers and accounts of the office to Washington, and the unfortunate ex-Collector keeps himself out of sight. The Government is not likely to lose anything by the defalcation, as Col. Harper's bondsmen are good.

To-day France pays Germany the last franc of the war indemnity. Some popular celebration of this release would be natural enough to so demonstrative a people as France, but the Government has sternly prohibited any such outbreak. Yesterday was the anniversary of the establishment of the Republic, but its celebration was forbidden in France. The citizens of Louisville, Ky., honored the event by adopting resolutions commendatory of President Thiers' administration, which will be forwarded to him.

The farcical investigation of the Canada Pacific Railway scandal by the Royal Commission began yesterday. Mr. Huntington, who preferred the charges against the Government, was solemnly called upon to appear and testify, although it was well known that he was not, and did not mean to be, present. In the absence of his testimony, and that of the Opposition generally, the whole proceeding will be so one-sided as to deserve no public attention. Sir Francis Hincks deposed yesterday that there was never any agreement between the Government and Sir Hugh Allan or his friends by which the latter were to contribute to the election fund in consideration of receiving a charter. McMullen's statements on this point, he said, were pure fabrication.

The Committee of Three appointed by the State Board of Equalization to investigate the seeming discrepancy between the assessment returns of Cook County for 1872 and 1873 met in this city yesterday. One cause of the difference in the returns of acres and lots was explained by the officers of the Revenue Department of Cook County to be the accidental omission of some town returns which had been given to accountants to be added up. The State Board can easily rectify these omissions. Another cause of the apparent discrepancy was, that, since the assessment of 1872, a large number of acres had been cut up into lots, and of course disappeared from the returns. With regard to the corporations of the county, the Committee found that a large number of those on the Secretary of State's books were not in existence. The officers of some of the genuine companies will be examined to-day.

The Anti-Monopoly party in San Francisco has elected two Senators and twelve Representatives to the Legislature. The Republican and Democratic parties nominated their tickets, and, as usual, both were controlled by the all-powerful railroad corporations. Whereupon the people organized a new party, nominated their own candidates, making the following declaration:

> The political events of the last month have established the fact to the satisfaction of all citizens not in the interest or under the control of the railroads, that the incorporated enemies of the people have obtained complete possession of the organization of both the political parties in this city, and that if an independent ticket is not nominated citizens will be obliged to vote for the partisans of the corruptionists, or be disfranchised. In view of this obvious condition of affairs, a great number of tax-payers and independent voters have turned to the People's Union for relief, and urgently request us to select from the great body of the people, regardless of party affiliations, a list of names to be voted for at the coming election as representatives of the people.

The candidates all pledged themselves that, if elected, they would act independently, and would "not be bound by any action of any political caucus." A like independent organization has been had in many counties of the [illegible], with this success in San Fra[illegible] it is more than probable that there will be a majority in the Legislature opposed to the railroads and all other monopolies.

The Chicago produce markets were generally more active yesterday, and breadstuffs were stronger. Mess pork was in good demand, and steady at $15.85@15.90 cash, and $15.00@15.25 seller October. Lard was more active and steady at 7⅞c per lb for winter, and 7⅝@7¾c for summer rendered. Meats were dull and unchanged at 7⅝@7⅞c for shoulders, 8⅞@9c for short ribs, 9@9⅛c for short clear, and 9½@11⅛c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were active and 5c lower, closing at 94½@95c per gallon. Lake freights were active and steady at 14c for wheat to Buffalo. Flour was in better demand and firm. Wheat was active and advanced 2@3⅛c, closing at $1.18 cash, $1.15¾ seller the month, and $1.14¼ seller October. Corn was less active and ¼@⅜c higher, closing at 41⅞c cash, and 42¾c seller October. Oats were quiet and ⅝c higher, closing at 28¼c cash, and 28⅝c seller October. Rye was quiet and ½c higher, at 68c. Barley was more active and 5@10c lower, closing at $1.25 for No. 2, and 90c for No. 3. Hogs were steady. There was a good demand at $4.35@4.85. The cattle market was quiet and unchanged. Sheep were steady at $3.00@4.50.

TAXING CORPORATIONS.

One of the many grievances which are presented to the State Board of Equalization is, that the tax-list of corporate property in this city is not large enough to pay the whole expense of the State Government, besides paying the railroad-aid debts of other cities, towns, and counties. We have already illustrated the mode by which double taxation is resorted to, and now state another instance. The revenue law of the State of Illinois is, perhaps, the most abominable statute that was ever enacted in any civilized government. In actual length, it exceeds the entire revenue laws of the United States, both tariff and internal. In detail it reminds one of the machinery of the Inquisition, with its questions and thumb-screws. Founded on the idea that the possession of money and its investment in bonds, notes, or other securities is a crime, tolerated by society but nevertheless a great evil to be punished, the law proceeds to hunt it down, and to confiscate as much of it as is possible under the form of taxation. If a man purchase a horse for $100 and gives his note therefor, the law requires that both the horse and the note be taxed, under the theory that by giving the note the property had been increased from one hundred to two hundred dollars. The point sought is to reach the "bloated capitalists" who hold securities. The same thing is done in the case of mortgages,—the mortgage as well as the property mortgaged is taxed upon the assumption that both are "property," and not that one is a mere evidence of a claim on the thing mortgaged. The wisdom of the State of Illinois refused to see any double taxation in all this. The present difficulty is with respect to corporations which have omitted or refused to report their property for taxation in more than one form. The exact controversy may be best illustrated: A and B, of Chicago, have invested $100,000 cash in a manufacturing business, and have put their capital in the form of real estate, buildings, machinery, tools, and materials. The Assessor has listed all their real and personal property, like that of all other individuals, at $45,000, and Messrs. A and B are taxed on that amount, and the law is complied with. But C, D, E, F, and G, for the better convenience of doing business where the respective shares are unequal, form themselves into a company under the general law to carry on the same business, with the same capital as Messrs. A and B. They invest their money in real estate, machinery, buildings, and tools. They make the same annual profit that Messrs. A and B do,—25 per cent. Their capital is represented by stock, which, at that rate of profit, will be worth $150 per share of $100. The revenue law of the State taxes this corporation on its capital stock of $100,000, and also on the premium value of the stock, $50,000, and, deducting the returned value of the tangible property of $45,000, demands of them taxes on the remainder of $105,000. Across the street, the other firm, whose property, business, and profits are precisely the same, are taxed only $45,000. The only difference between the two concerns is, one is a private firm of two or more persons, and the other a private corporation of two or more persons, the act of incorporation giving to the latter no rights or privileges not possessed by the other firm. The corporations of Chicago, in making their returns to the Assessors, have reported in one of two ways: 1. The amount of their capital stock at its par value; or, 2, pointed out to the Assessor their real and personal property, and left him to value it, as he values like property owned by other persons. The Assessors have returned, in all cases, the value of the real and personal property, with such other returns as the corporations have made to them. The fact is, the law has overreached itself. In trying to tax capital two or three times, it has has failed, and now there is an uproar. The assessment for Cook County has been increased by the Assessors from $94,642,219, out of an aggregate for the State of $508,875,848 in 1872, to $144,145,665, out of a total of $1,186,120,684 in 1873. There are some $14,000,000 of county, town, and city debts, contracted through the State in aid of railroads; these debts have to be paid out of the State taxes collected on the increase of the assessments over that of the year 1868. Of course, the grand point was to get such an increase of assessment in Cook County as would enable these other counties to transfer the great bulk of the State tax here, leaving them to apply their share of that tax to their local debts. The whole aim of the increase of the assessment over that of 1872 was to catch Cook County. The machinery of the revenue law has been resorted to, but has failed. It is now demanded that the Board of Equalization shall arbitrarily assume to tax the property of all corporations in Chicago upon the excess of the value of their stock over its par value, and thereby increase, it is assumed, the assessment for this county another hundred millions of dollars. The fact is, that for ten years the property in this city has been assessed for State purposes far in excess of the proportionate value of the rest of the property in the State. As soon as an increase in the assessment was made, and a nearer approach made to actual values, the share of this county in the aggregate fell off, and now consternation prevails among those whose taxes have been paid by this county so long.

The Board of Equalization have a plain duty before them. That duty is to return to the assessment of 1872; add to that a reasonable per[illegible] twenty millions of dol[lars to the a]ssessment of 1872, and then adjourn. If they embark in the business of finding out the precise value of fluctuating stocks, at a certain hour on a certain day many months ago, and attempt to tax the speculative values of intangible credits, they will have a job that will occupy their time for the next year. The whole scheme of raising the assessment is a job to raise the value of railroad-aid bonds, and to give Boards of Supervisors the power to create more debts, and raise more money by local taxation for current expenditure.

FORWARD-PAY AND REPEAL OF THE GRAB

There is a prevailing impression that, even if Congress shall repeal the salary-grab, the members of the present Congress, who are drawing their monthly pay of $625, cannot be required to refund that portion of the increased pay which shall have accrued prior to the time that Congress meets. This is an error. Members of Congress are paid so much per year; their compensation was $5,000 per year before the recent increase, and is now $7,500. If the next Congress shall reduce Congressional salaries to $5,000 a year, the reduction will apply to the Forty-third Congress which will then be in session. The drawing of $7,500 by any member of that Congress will then be unlawful. The members of the Forty-second Congress, which increased the pay, applied the increase to the two years back of their retirement. A law decreasing the pay at the very beginning of a new Congress cannot fail to apply to the term for which members are to serve. If it be said that the members will already have drawn three-quarters of their pay for the year, and cannot be forced to return it, this is merely a misconception. Congressmen are paid by the year, and drawing a certain proportion of the money by the month is simply a form of payment, by which a certain amount is charged against them on their year's salary. Up to the time when Congress meets, each member will have drawn $5,625. If the compensation is permitted to remain what it is now, there will still be $1,875 owing to every Congressman on the year's pay. If, however, the compensation is reduced to $5,000 a year, each Congressman will have overdrawn his account when Congress meets by $625, which must be deducted from his pay for the next year, if he does not voluntarily return the surplus into the Treasury. A Congressman will then be in the condition of a bookkeeper, a bank-clerk, or any other employe who has overdrawn his account. The Government would have a good ground for action to recover the surplus, if this were necessary. But as the Congressmen are to serve another year, the deduction can be made from future pay. If Congressmen were a class of people who had been hard at work for several months on a contract that they should receive $625 per month, this course would appear unjust. Such is not the case. All the members of the Forty-third Congress were elected at a time when the Congressional pay was $5,000 a year; so far they have drawn their monthly pay at the rate of $7,500 a year without doing the public any service; and a reduction in the pay of Congressmen at the beginning of the Forty-third Congress would naturally apply to the members of the Forty-third Congress. The total amount of Congressional pay which will have been drawn out of the Treasury before Congress convenes is $2,150,000; the amount of pay for the year, at the present rate would be about $2,800,000; there will, consequently, be about $650,000 balance in the Treasury, which can be held against overdrawn accounts, and the sum due the Government over and above this can be deducted from the pay of the following year. If it were necessary to extract the excess of pay from Congressmen's pockets, it would undoubtedly be hard pulling; but it will readily be seen that this process is entirely unnecessary.

CONGRESS AND THE STATE DEBTS.

THE TRIBUNE has exposed, on several occasions, the project likely to be brought before the next Congress for a guarantee by the National Government of the debts of the Southern States. The effrontery of the proposition is typical of the corrupt condition of American politics at the present time. Had there been no Credit Mobilier steal, no Secor or Chorpenning claims, no land-grabs and steamship subsidies, no Fort Snelling swindle, and no salary-grab, it is safe to say that no man in America, with anything in the way of a reputation to lose, would have dared to suggest so outrageous a scheme. In the present condition of things, the suggestion is immediately followed by active co-operation in certain quarters; a lobby is organized with money and influence to back it; the Eastern capitalists who are interested in the fraudulent and worthless bonds are ready to advance it; the Southern papers openly advocate it; and respectable people are possessed of the fear that it will be carried out. All this is a sorry comment on the prevailing morality of our public service. It means that the Government is in the hands of men whom we dare not trust. The first mention of a job, so infamous and gigantic that it ought to sink under its own weight, demands constant watchfulness and vigorous protest.

This scheme for giving a national guarantee to the debts of the Southern States, that they shall be paid within twenty years, is something more than a projected robbery of the people to the amount of $200,000,000, with the interest thereon. No sane man, familiar with the bankrupt and helpless condition of the Southern people, doubts that a national guarantee of their State debts would result in the final payment by the General Government. If the debts of the Southern States shall be paid in this way, there are better reasons why the debts of the Northern States should be liquidated in the same manner. On the one hand, there are debts accumulated by political speculators, representing an amount of money of from 10 to 50 per cent only of the face of the bonds, incurred for the benefit of professional plunderers and thieves, and largely consisting of bonds that are fraudulently issued and worthless from the beginning. On the other hand, the debts of the Northern States represent money actually advanced and honestly expended, incurred for the development of the best interests in the various States and those of the whole country; largely devoted, in some cases, to the payment of expenses arising from the prosecution of the war for the preservation of the Union. If the General Government shall assume the payment of the debts of the Southern States, the justice of a similar demand on the part of the Northern States will be readily recognized. The precedent once established, where would the practice end? The direct result would be to encourage frauds in the Northern States like those which have produced the enormous debts of the [Southern] States. All the iniquities of the carpet-bag rule at the South would be repeated at the North. Local, county, and municipal debts would be merged into the State debts for subsequent payment by the people at large. This may seem improbable enough at the present time, but it is nothing else than the logical results of the proposed guarantee.

There is another phase of the project, in addition to the objections which have been presented heretofore, that ought to attract the attention of all classes interested in the honorable payment of the Public Debt. The national guarantee of the Southern States' debts would be a step in the direction of national repudiation. To increase the national indebtedness in a fraudulent manner by the addition of $200,000,000 of bonds, a large proportion of which are of fraudulent issue, would be to diminish the sense of obligation on the part of the people to pay off the Public Debt. The whole of the national indebtedness would then be tainted with fraud. The proposition made by the Democrats some years since, and once advocated by Gen. Butler, to pay off the National Debt in greenbacks, is patriotic and virtuous by comparison. It is safe to say that United States bonds would depreciate 10 per cent the very moment the Government should give this proposed guarantee. The sum of $200,000,000, with interest on it for twenty years, could not be added to the Public Debt in this manner without affecting public confidence all over the world in American Government securities. The process of unloading would soon commence everywhere, and the depreciation that would result would be sufficient to cause the most serious disturbance in our financial condition. A general loss of confidence in securities and a serious depreciation of their values, are always in the direction of "compromise" or repudiation. The capitalists at the East have become seriously agitated at the threatened repudiation by certain of the Southern States of that proportion of their bonds which have been fraudulently issued. It is this which has mainly suggested the movement for a national guarantee. They had better stop long enough to consider which is the more dangerous,—the repudiation by certain States of bogus indebtedness, or the serious depreciation and probably repudiation of *bona fide* national securities, which might result from the desired guarantee.

CHICAGO TO PHILADELPHIA.

There seems to be considerable surprise manifested in Philadelphia that Chicago has thus far exhibited no interest in the Centennial Exhibition, and has contributed no money towards its expenses. If the managers of the Centennial were in Chicago, they would probably ascertain the reason without occult difficulty. Chicago, just at present, has so much to do for herself that she cannot find time to look after her neighbors' interests, however well disposed she may be. In the first place, we have got our own Exposition to look after, which opens Sept. 25, about three weeks from now, and we have got an immense amount of work to do and very little time to do it in. The building has yet to be finished and all the goods have to be placed in it and arranged, power set up, a fine-art gallery to be arranged, etc., in three weeks. In addition to this, many of our streets are being repaved; our merchants are preparing to go into winter quarters in good shape for the first time since the fire; the political pot is boiling at a fearful rate, and it will certainly slop over and all the fat will be in the fire if it is left, even for a minute; the business of taxation is very worrisome, one part of the people trying to explain it and the other part to understand it; the railroad question is distracting everybody, and the Boards of Equalization and of Railroad Commissioners are grinding out acres of figures and miles of computations; all the women folks are away, and writing letters home which are dreadfully suggestive of inroads upon the masculine purses this fall and winter; we are preparing several thousand acres of land for parks; we are trying to find a place for our Public Library; we are building new buildings on every street, and every man has all he can do from morning till night, and no man finds the day long enough for the day's work. In a word, we have just got our house rebuilt, which was burned two years ago, and we are now trying to furnish it, and get it into comfortable living order. The Philadelphia Centennial does not come off for three years yet, so that there is ample time, and no occasion for the Centennial managers to fret or worry. As soon as Chicago can get a breathing spell, she will be ready to do something, and will do her part handsomely. The staid and conservative Philadelphians should remember that we do things here in a hurry, and require but very little time.' Between now and the time of the Centennial, Chicago has got work enough on hand to amount to a thousand Centennials. Don't bother us, therefore, just at present. Your favor is received and contents noted, and we will remit in due time.

The cholera having broken out in Stanford, Ky., the citizens of that town have formed an association for mutual aid and protection,—an action which should be imitated in all small towns where the disease makes its appearance. The object is to afford prompt relief and assistance by advice, physical labor, or pecuniary aid in order to check the progress of the disease. The President of the Association is to remain in his office, or depute some one to stay there, all the time, and he or his deputy is authorized to summon the members by fifteen strokes of the Court-House bell. The cholera in villages and small towns is much more malignant in its work than in larger cities, in proportion to the population; and the absence of good facilities for carrying off the poison and checking the disease are so contracted that only by prompt and mutual assistance after this manner can the disease be controlled.

The death is announced of Prof. Gottfried Schweizer, the Director of the Observatory of Moscow. He was born in Switzerland in 1816. His first recorded observations were of the August and November meteors, in 1839. In 1840 he settled in Russia, and in 1857 was appointed Director of the Observatory at Moscow, which post he filled until the time of his death. His principal claim to fame as an astronomer rests upon the first discovery of three comets, and his observations upon the eclipse of the sun last May.

NOTES AND OPINION.

Yesterday, being Sept. 4, was Congressional pay-day, under the salary act of March 3, and checks of $625 each were distributed among 376 Senators, Representatives, and Delegates-elect, at their homes, or reserved till called for in the few cases of vacancies and contested elections. The cost to the Treasury, since March 4, for a Congress not in session, and not to assemble until December, has been, to this date, $1,410,000; and to December, when Congress meets, it will be, $2,115,000. Has this money been "put where it will do the most good?"

—The salary account of our Chicago Congressmen-elect, March 4 to Sept. 4, stands thus: John B. Rice, six months' pay, $3,750; Jasper D. Ward, six months' pay, $3,750; Charles B. Farwell, six months' pay, $3,750. When it was announced, the other day, that there was one (and only one) refusal among Congressmen-elect, we were just about to indulge a hope—when word came that the Congressman lives in Dayton, Ohio.

—The office-monopoly party managers, in California, were pleased to call the People's Movement "Dolly Varden," just as, in Iowa, the men in the Movement are called "Potato-Bugs."

—In San Francisco the rival candidates for Mayor (election Sept. 3), were James Otis and James M. McDonald, who were thus spoken of in the *Chronicle* of Aug. 29:

> Mr. Otis is opposed to Chinese immigration, never employs Chinese, and has often freely and openly expressed these sentiments. Mr. McDonald is the friend of Chinese, and has employed them in this State and Nevada in large numbers.

—The Jefferson (Wis.) *Banner* says of the platform adopted in Republican State Convention at Madison, last week:

> The Republican platforms of the past few years have been fill with earnest promises to the people, and high sounding resolves to eradicate all sorts of corruption. But each triumph of that party has been followed by an increase of fraud and corruption, until it has become exceedingly difficult for even the most ardent member of the party to put any faith in its promises. We hope, however, for the best, and if we must again be beaten in this State, we earnestly pray that the Republican party will set itself at work energetically to accomplish some, at least of the reforms it is so good as to promise us.

—The St. Paul *Pioneer* declares itself pure and undefiled in Democracy, "under all circumstances a Democratic newspaper, following the party through good and through evil report," and much more to the same effect.

—The Des Moines *Republican*, founded as a Harlan organ, mildly advises Messrs. Harlan, Wright, and others to refund their shares in the salary-grab, saying:

> We trust the gentlemen above referred to will place their final action upon the back-pay above question or cavil in the minds of the public, before they come to address the people upon the questions of the day under the auspices of the Republican party of Iowa, which has, perhaps harshly, declared that the increase of salary was a "back-pay steal."

—Minister Washburne writes from Paris that he never wrote, as quoted, that the people don't send their Representatives to Washington to act like Princes, buck the tiger, and keep a half-dozen mistresses. If he did not say it he might have done so, for it is true.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—The salary-grab will never be repealed unless the people elect men to Congress under solemn pledge to do so. The law was made by Butler in order to bribe Congressmen before they take their seats. They go there with thousands of the grab-money in their pockets, and is it to be expected that a Republican will vote money out of his pocket? It could hardly be expected even of a Democrat. The Congress is overwhelmingly Republican, and Radical policy is to steal all you can.—*Burlington (Iowa) Gazette.*

—The thieves and their abettors and indorsers don't like to hear about back-pay. It makes them froth at the mouth. The man, or paper, that defends the back-pay grab is just such a fellow as would be apt to harbor and defend any other thief.—*Fond du Lac (Wis.) Commonwealth.*

—Some members of Congress have put in their plea of previous good character, and asked if this counted for nothing. In this case it does not count. Men of the brightest prospects and the highest reputation have been destroyed by this performance. They have gone down suddenly and irretrievably, and we do not believe they could to-day be elected to any office in the gift of the people * * This is the feeling against the salary-grabbers in Congress. Before the end comes it will also probably be the feeling against Grant, the greatest salary-grabber of all, who approved the bill, as it contained a clause increasing his own salary.—*Dubuque Herald.*

—The head of the Republican organization is Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States. The indictment against him, as presented by a Republican salary-grabber, in a response to his constituents, is in these words: "If the delegates believe the retroactive salary-clause is so infamous that I ought to resign for voting for the Appropriation bill to which it was attached, will they follow out their logic and insist that the President ought to resign for signing it? My vote did not make it a law. His signature did." The whole power of the Administration is now being employed to make the champion salary-grabber, and chief counselor of the Credit Mobilier contractors, Governor of Massachusetts.—*Albany Argus.*

—Ben Butler, who stands the best chance to be elected Governor of the Republican State of Massachusetts, is making a most vigorous defense of the salary-grab. The Republicans denounce it in State Conventions, but they stand steadily by the leaders in it, who were no others than Ben Butler and Gen. Grant. Not a word is said by them against the latter, although he pocketed $100,000 for giving Congressmen $1,000,000 of the "swag."—*Joliet (Ill.) Signal.*

—Back-pay is not popular, even with Pennsylvania Democrats. It is one of the most remarkable and refreshing signs of the times to see men of both parties, in one State after another, rising indignantly to denounce and drive from office men who have abused their trust. The best evidence of the sincerity of this movement for reform is the fact that honest men in each party pay particular attention to their own party representatives who have proved unworthy.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

—U. S. Grant was the real proprietor, author, and finisher of the salary-grab, with Gen. Butler as his chief henchman. Do Republican conventions anywhere, do Republican journals, anywhere, has the St. Louis *Democrat* ever, "denounced" any attempt to "drive from office" the man Grant for this abuse of a high trust?—*Omaha Herald.*

—What is to become of the salary-grabbing Congressmen? . . . . Any political party that harbors a salary-thief is in danger. They cannot appear as stump speakers, or as political advisers. Their race is run, and it ought to be. If a man wants to go down to quick political perdition, let him emblazon on his shield, "I voted for increased salary."—*Adrian (Mich.) Press.*

—In farm-produce, it cost the people of this district the worth of about 190 bushels of corn to compensate Mr. Gerry W. Hazleton for one day's service in Congress; in oats, 300 bushels per day; in wheat, 75 bushels per day; in potatoes, 150 bushels.—*Madison (Wis.) Democrat.*

—The *Illinois State Journal* desires to know if the *Register* thinks "that Messrs. Morrison, Marshall, Knapp & Company" should refund the increased Congressional pay to the Treasury of the United States? Of course we do. This increased Congressional salary-business was conceived in fraud and brought forth in robbery, and, as we believe the whole thing to be an infamy that will stink long after the present members of Congress are dead and gone, its taint will mark every man who touches it.—*Illinois State Register.*

—What is the *Hawk-Eye* going to do about those members of Congress of the State who are now drawing $625 a month, and have been since last 4th day of March, and have not yet been sworn in as members of Congress? We now have eleven men in this State, all posted for speeches in the State, except Allison, who is in Europe. They have been under pay since March 4, and, on the 4th day of September, will have drawn six months' pay each, or $3,750 each, aggregating to Iowa $41,250.—*Burlington (Iowa) Gazette.*

—I care so little about parties and elections that, if this is to be the style of legislation, I am willing to assist at the digging and the funeral; and I don't care what party comes after it. We can't have anything worse, in my opinion, than the party which begins, six months after the most ardent professions of economy, to raise our own salaries, so that we may put in our pockets $6,000 not dreamed about until two or three weeks ago.—*Joseph R. Hawley, in Congress, Feb. 24.*

—The disruption of the Democratic party would be deplored by Republicans; it has long ceased to be dangerous as a national party, but kept up such a front of opposition as served to beguile the people into the belief of two national parties, and also to keep more formidable competitors from the field.—*Fond du Lac Commonwealth.*

—The question of the hour is not the protection of the black race, but the protection of the laborer. Nor can the Democratic party gain anything from the Farmers' Movement, and Democratic politicians had just as well lie low. The farmers won't recognize that old party any more than last year's almanac. Senator Morton says: "The Farmers' Movement is to be used as a wedge to split the Republican party open, and when that is done the part split off can be turned over for the benefit of free-trade and Democratic uses generally." Can be turned over! Who will do that little job? No, gentlemen politicians; you may fight over the farmers, and each side endeavor to pocket them as you have been doing, but you will find at last that the farmers are going to act for themselves, and it will not be so easy to "turn them over" as you may think.—*The Iowa Granger.*

LAW FOR BANYON.

Gen. Stiles Points Out Authority for Imprisoning Vagrants.

How the Presiding Magistrate of the South Side May Make Himself as Useful as 100 Policemen.

Some time since, THE TRIBUNE mentioned the fact that Judge Scully had, instead of fining vagrants, as has been the custom, sentenced two or three of them to the Bridewell—a much more effectual punishment. Several of those meanest of all rascals, bunko ropers, have been recently arrested on Madison and Clark streets, and taken before Judge Banyon, and been proven vagrants and fined. But this has availed nothing. They have loafed about and pursued their nefarious calling just as boldly as ever. Wednesday the police made another "pull," and on Thursday morning they were to be tried. Now, although Judge Scully has, after careful study, come to the conclusion that he can imprison persons guilty of breaking a city ordinance, Judge Banyon has not taken in the new gospel truth. To show the law up in a clear light, so that the Judge could distinctly see it, Gen. Stiles went to the Police Court yesterday morning, and when the case of Ed. Burns came up, an opportunity was offered him. Several officers testified that Burns was a well-known confidence man, pimp, and general blackleg. Then the General proceeded to enlighten. He spoke of Burns' well-known character, and of the farce of fining him or any other such fellow, and that the only punishment that can be inflicted to be felt is imprisonment. He had heard that Judge Banyon did not think he was authorized to imprison a person for misdemeanors coming under his jurisdiction, but he would prove conclusively that he was so authorized to do. There are three questions that present themselves: First, Is there authority under the ordinances passed by the Common Council for imposing imprisonment as a penalty for violating the city ordinances? Second, Is there authority under the city charter for the Common Council to pass such an ordinance? and, third, Does the Constitution of the State of Illinois permit the charter of the city to authorize the Council to pass such an ordinance? In 1862 such an ordinance was passed, and declared by Judge McAllister to be unconstitutional, because that ordinance was passed under the State Constitution of 1848, which says, in Bill of Rights, Sec. 10: "No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense unless on the presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in cases cognizable by Justices of the Peace, or arising in the army or navy, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public disorder; *provided*, That Justices of the Peace shall try no person except as a court of inquiry, for any offense punishable with imprisonment or death, or fine above $100." On the strength of this, many take it for granted that the Police Justices have no power to inflict as a penalty imprisonment. But under the Constitution of 1870 it says (in place of Sec. 10 just quoted in the old Constitution) in the Bill of Rights, Sec. 8: "No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense unless on an indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases in which the punishment is by fine *or imprisonment otherwise than in the penitentiary*, in cases of impeachment, and in cases arising in the army and navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; *provided*, that the Grand Jury may be abolished by law in such cases." Now, express provision is here made for Police Justices imposing as a penalty imprisonment. Since the new Constitution, the new city charter has also been adopted, and the question should be tested by that and not by the Constitution of 1848. In the general powers of the Common Council, as defined in the city charter, we find in Sec. 63: "The Common Council shall have power within the jurisdiction of the city, by ordinance, to authorize the arrest, fine, and *imprisonment* in the Bridewell or House of Correction as vagrants, all persons," etc. (going on to define who vagrants are). And again, in Sec. 64: "The Common Council shall have power to make, publish, ordain, amend, and repeal all such ordinances, by-laws, and police regulations, not contrary to the Constitution of this State, for the good government and order of the city," etc. "The Common Council may also enforce such rules, ordinances, by-laws, and police and other regulations, as aforesaid, by punishment of fine or *imprisonment in the County Jail, Bridewell, or House of Correction*, or both, in the discretion of the Magistrate or Court before which conviction may be had; *Provided*, such fine shall not exceed $500 nor the imprisonment six months." In Tuley's Compilation of the Laws and Ordinances of the City of Chicago, Chapter 23, Sec. 8, we find (after defining who vagrants are): "That such persons shall be deemed vagrants, and, upon conviction, shall be fined in a sum not less than $2 nor exceeding $100, or imprisonment in the House of Correction for a term not exceeding three months, or both. In Gross' Compilation of the Statutes of Illinois, vol. 2, page 235, we find: "Justices of the Peace shall have jurisdiction in all cases for the violation of the ordinances of cities, towns, and villages." Now we have the duties of a Police Justice defined, i. e., to enforce the city's ordinances. We have the ordinance passed by the City Council under the new city charter, which latter has been adopted since the Constitution of 1870. The ordinance above quoted says that imprisonment is a penalty for vagrancy. Judge Banyon, not wishing to decide upon so important a question immediately, held the case under consideration for one week. It will evidently be a triumph of justice if this fact in law shall become established, and then we will see far fewer vagabonds about our streets. Superintendent Washburn says if Banyon recognizes the law, it will be worth more to the city than 100 policemen.

STOLEN AND RECOVERED.

Seven Thousand Dollars' Worth of Household Goods Stolen—Two Armory Detectives Recover the Property and Capture the Thieves.

For some time the French Consul in this city, M. Carrey, and Mr. Nixon, business manager of a morning paper, have had stored in a house at the corner of Michigan avenue and Congress street a large amount of household goods valued at six or seven thousand dollars. No constant watch was set over the property, its owners being satisfied of its safety by inspecting it day by day, as they happened near it. It has proved a fine bait for thieves, being not very securely locked up, and located in a house otherwise unoccupied, and, since the Tremont House ceased to be, in a locality distantly removed from publicity.

On the afternoon of Wednesday, M. Carrey was astonished at the discovery that the place had been broken into and the property all carried away. A vacant room and empty drawers and closets only met his gaze. The job was a clean one, and must have been executed on Tuesday night. Access was gained by taking out a light of glass from a front door, and opening the entrance door from the inside.

The robbery was reported in person by M. Carrey at the Armory Station, on Wednesday evening. Detectives Slayton and Gallagher were detailed to work up the case. Most of yesterday morning was spent by them in the pawn-shops, where the most important clues are obtained to stolen property. The search was prosecuted without success, until the shop of Worthammer, No. 336 State street, was visited yesterday afternoon. There they were informed by the proprietor that two men had called upon him and said they wished to dispose of a quantity of goods. Worthammer made an appointment with them for 2 o'clock, which was conscientiously kept by the detectives. Precisely at that hour two men drove up to the shop in an express wagon containing a large number of books. The men were at once taken into custody. They offered no resistance, but were evidently completely taken by surprise, having had faith that the pawnbroker would not "give them up."

The men were taken to the Armory Station, where they said their names were James Washaw and Joseph Gramp. After much cross-questioning on the part of the detectives, they succeeded in worming from the thieves the important information that the rest of the property could be found at No. 121 Bunker street and No. 9 Burlington street. A thorough search was made of these houses, which resulted in the finding of the rest of the goods, consisting in the main of silver-ware, wearing apparel, and a bronze clock valued at $75. The total value of the property recovered is not far from $7,000.

The thieves are evidently not the shrewdest in the city, but are a dangerous brace, being ready to shed blood to effect their purposes.

The property will all be returned to its owners to-day, when the thieves will have an examination. Other arrests were made at the houses where the goods were found, but the names of the parties arrested have not been given. The detectives who did the job are two unostentatious persons, who do their work thoroughly and make no bones of it. They are constantly meriting high praise, and in this case it was only by their diligence and energy that the property was recovered and its purloiners arrested.

CITY-RAILWAY MATTERS.

Can the Street-Cars Be Taxed for Revenue?

The Question Debated Before the Council Committee on Railroads.

The Council Committee on Railroads—Aldermen Woodman, Sidwell, Sweet, Dixon and Quirk,—was in session yesterday afternoon, and considered a petition of the Chicago Plate and Bar Mill Company for an extension of time, from Aug. 31 to operate their railway track on Thirty-first street, and resolved to report in favor of extending the time five years.

The communication from Luke Norton in reference to H. B. Bogue and the Chicago & Pacific Railway Company, handed to the Committee July 14, will be recommended to be placed on file.

An informal, short, but lively, discussion was had on the subject of the Illinois Central side-tracks on the Lake front, with a final determination to get some one to introduce a resolution in the Council ordering them taken up.

Ald Tracey's resolutions, directing the Council to prepare an ordinance compelling railway companies to pay license on street cars, referred to the Committee June 30, was taken up and discussed. It had been the intention of the Committee to hear the opinion of Corporation Counsel Tuley on the legal points presented in the matter, but pending his return to the city, Mr. Bradley, President of the West Side Company, Mr. Hennessy, of the South, and Mr. Turner, of the North Side Company, were introduced to the Committee. It was thought best to defer final consideration of the question on account of Mr. Tuley's absence.

Mr. Bradley was invited by Ald. Woodman to give his views on the subject, which he did, as follows: "Mr. Hennessy has already stated to you," (which Mr. Hennessy had not done in the meeting), "that we don't want to raise the legal question for discussion until Mr. Tuley is present. Mr. Tuley has told me, that he had no idea in the world that the city had authority to license our cars for revenue. He told me, a year or two ago, that there might be a question whether the city could not license the cars as a police regulation—a simply nominal tax. Judge Curtis has delivered an opinion on that same point to the same effect. It is the view the courts take of the matter. I don't think the city could enforce such a license, for the reason that its revenue is derived from another source in contracts with us. The equitable view of this question is this: Gen. Hotchkiss has kindly furnished me with a memorandum of the gross receipts of the city for all the vehicles that are licensed. The licenses issued since April 1, 1873, nominally are 4,204. The amount received is $16,417. I don't understand that our contracts are all uniform. We have laid out, in paving streets, in the last twenty months, $64,500.01. We have entirely renewed the pavements on several streets. In the last four months of 1871 we paid out nearly $121,000 for paving. Our street expenses last year and a half, all told, have been $66,530.01. We pay out for paving just twice as much as the city receives for licenses. We are willing to pay any fair proportion of the regular expenses in making street improvements, but there is too great a disparity made here."

Ald. Dixon stated that the matter was first proposed when the Appropriation bill was pending. There was an item in the bill of $42,000, which Mr. Tuley held the city was liable for, for repaving streets whereon the West Side Company ran. The Company had been assessed, but refused to pay the tax, and had carried the case to the Supreme Court, which tribunal had sustained them. He wanted to collect that $40,000 by license tax.

Mr. Hennessy explained that he did not think any of the streets on the South Side were paved during the pendency of the question as to whether the railway companies were liable or not. The Company had made the streets passable on the South Side, and were keeping them in repair.

Ald. Dixon wanted to know whether the city was legally responsible for the cost of sprinkling the streets on the West Side.

Mr. Bradley answered, certainly the city was responsible.

Mr. Dixon—I wanted to raise revenue from every possible source, and I thought $25 on each of your cars would be little enough.

The matter was finally laid over while the opinion of Corporation Counsel Tuley could be obtained.

NORTH WELLS STREET IMPROVEMENT.

A petition has been sent to the Board of Public Works asking for the elevation and grading of North Wells street, from the bridge to Oak street, that the street may be brought up to the established grade. To effect this the filling will be four feet between the bridge and Michigan street, three feet between Michigan and Ohio streets, two feet between Ohio and Huron streets, and from Huron to Oak street, where the grade runs out, about one foot. The street is now in a fair condition, and there is so much opposition to the cost of the improvement that it is probable the work will be delayed for some time. It is understood that as soon as the street is raised to grade the North Chicago Street Railway Company, with the consent of property-holders, will build a track on the street extending north to Lincoln Park, and making a connection with the South Side line. This will make a continuous line from the Michigan Southern depot to Lincoln Park, connecting with the various lines in all parts of the city.

The Transatlantic Balloon-Voyage.

The managers of the New York *Graphic* announce the near completion of the apparatus for the Transatlantic balloon-voyage of Messrs. Wise and Donaldson, and adds: "It was our original intention to avoid everything like public display in the matter, since it becomes very easy for a misapprehension as to the true object of the enterprise to arise. Our own, as well as the constantly expressed desire of Messrs. Wise and Donaldson, has been to dispatch the balloon on its completion as soon as the weather should prove favorable; for the risk of derangement to an inflated balloon of such immensity is very great, while it remains fastened to the ground. The announcement of our purpose to dispatch the expedition without any formal public occasion has, however, given rise to much dissatisfaction on the part of the public. So many requests to be notified of and allowed to witness the departure have been made, that we are led to change the programme, provided everything proves favorable when inflation commences. The balloon will first be partly inflated, in order to test its power of holding gas, and then emptied, preparatory to the final inflation, which must of necessity be conducted with rapidity. As soon as the final inflation is accomplished, the expedition will start without unnecessary delay. An opportunity will be given to the public to gratify their curiosity during the preliminary inflation, but whether any public announcement can be made of the day of the final inflation or the hour of departure, will depend entirely upon the prognostications of the weather. Arrangements have been made for a prompt receipt of signals from the Weather Bureau, and if these prove satisfactory, we may be able to announce the departure from twenty-four to thirty-six hours before it occurs. The best we can undertake to do now, however, is to say that the ascension will probably take place between Sept. 1 and Sept. 12; but whether the departure will be afterwards more definitely announced will depend entirely upon the weather."

Duel at New Orleans.

A duel with small swords was fought in New Orleans, on the 29th ult., between Mr. André L. Roman, of the New Orleans *Bee*, and C. de la Bretonne, editor of the *Sun*. Mr. Roman was twice wounded in the right arm, when the surgeon declared that the fight could not go on, and the affair terminated.

FOREIGN.

France Pays the Last Installment of the German Indemnity To-Day.

Thiers Will Devote the Rest of His Life to Establishing the Republic.

Socialists Sentenced to Death in Valentia—Other Socialist Outbreaks Feared.

The Immediate Sale Decreed of the Estates of Cuban Insurgents.

A War Vessel of 3,000 Tons Built by the Chinese.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—The last installment of the French war indemnity will be paid to Germany to-morrow.

It is officially announced that the Duke of Harcourt will take the French mission to Austria, and the Duke Decazes the mission to England.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—There were no demonstrations to-day, the anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic. Up to this hour the city has remained perfectly quiet. Every precaution has been taken to prevent disturbances during the evening.

A party of Germans from Strasbourg were attacked yesterday by an infuriated mob at Luneville. They took to flight, were pursued and several were injured by the rioters.

LUCERNE, Sept. 4.—M. Thiers, who is now sojourning here, was called upon yesterday by the French residents of Lucerne, and, in response to their greetings, addressed them at some length. He said he had devoted his life to the establishment of liberty in France. He had endeavored to establish it under a monarchy, but had not succeeded, and he had come to the conclusion that the one excludes the other. He had, therefore, become a Republican, and was resolved to devote the remainder of his life to furthering the permanent establishment of a republican form of government in France.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Sept. 4.—The authorities of Garerea and Eliza fear a socialistic outbreak, and have made a demand upon the central Government for reinforcements.

Villaton, commander of the artillery in the Republican force that is besieging Cartagena, has tendered his resignation, alleging that the means placed at his disposal are not sufficient to enable him to maintain himself against the guns of the insurgents.

BAYONNE, Sept. 4.—It is announced upon authority, that there are about 40,000 Carlists under arms in Spain. They are arranging to establish a cannon foundry near Tortosa, in Tarragona.

VALENCIA, Sept. 4.—Three Socialists have been sentenced to death by the Tribunal of Justice in this city.

MADRID, Sept. 4.—The Cortes is engaged in the consideration of a motion authorizing military executions without the approval of sentences by the Cortes. An amendment providing that all cases in which the penalty is death shall be referred to the Cortes was rejected by a vote of 32 yeas to 88 nays. The matter has been made a Cabinet question. If the original motion is adopted, President Salmerson and his Cabinet will resign, and Senor Castelar will be called upon to form a new ministry.

GIBRALTER, Sept. 4.—The Spanish iron-clads Vittoria and Almunsa have arrived here.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Rear-Admiral Jenkins, commanding the Asiatic fleet, writes from Nagasaki, July 28, informing the Navy Department that he arrived there in the Hartford on the 21st of July, from Shanghai, where he had entertained a number of Chinese boys who were coming to the United States to be educated.

The Admiral visited the Chinese arsenal and the dock-yard above Shanghai, where he found that a vessel of war of 3,000 tons burden had been constructed, and was waiting her armament of rifled-guns, which had been ordered in Germany.

The Fourth of July was celebrated by all the American vessels, English and other ships of war and merchant ships of various nations joined.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, Sept. 4.—Capt.-Gen. Pieltain has published to-day a decree ordering the immediate institution of proceedings for the public sale of all estates, properties, and effects taken possession of by the Administration, and being the property of the State in consequence of the former owners' participation in insurrection.

HAVANA, Sept. 4.—A decree has been issued that on and after October 1, one-half of the duties on articles of luxury imported must be paid in gold.

WASHINGTON.

THAT BACK PAY BUSINESS ONCE MORE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—General Spinner is alone in his opinion among Treasury officials, that the Treasury cannot receive returned back-pay without additional legislation. The First Comptroller of the Treasury, Mr. Taylor, who is the chief judicial authority upon such questions in the Department, entirely differs from Gen. Spinner's theory, and maintains that the right of the United States to accept the gift, if it be so called, is unqualified. There is no doubt, however, that the back-pay can be converted into the Treasury as an unexpended appropriation, for it is beyond all controversy a perpetual debt against the Government unless returned as a gift.

STEAMBOAT INVESTIGATION.

The Commission appointed to inquire into the cause of the explosion of steamboat boilers will meet here Sept. 10. The Board consists of the Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats, Gen. D. D. Smith, Chairman; Charles W. Copeland, Supervising Inspector at New York; Benjamin Crawford, Supervising Inspector at Pittsburgh, and Isaac V. Holmes, Supervising Inspector at Mt. Vernon, Ohio. The Board have invited the following gentlemen to attend the meeting as experts: Addison Lowe, Inspector, New York; James Menshaw, Baltimore, and John Devenny, of Pittsburgh. Directly after this meeting the Commission will proceed to Sandy Hook to make a practical test of the experiment.

POSTAL CARD CONTRACTORS ALARMED.

The Morgan Envelop Company have become alarmed about their postal card contract, and are expected to arrive here to-morrow to hold an interview with the Postmaster-General in that behalf.

THE RECENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE CROW INDIANS.

The Interior Department has been compelled to make an official explanation with regard to the recent transactions with the Crow Indians—that it is not a treaty and does not violate the act forbidding treaties with Indians. It is believed by those who know best that this explanation is a skillful expedient to evade the law, and in all its essential particulars the agreement is a treaty, and is so regarded by the Crows.

THE BANKRUPT ACT.

It is understood that the attempt will be renewed in the next Congress to repeal the Bankrupt act, or to obtain such amendment to the same as shall render its operations more favorable to commercial interests. The amendment added by the last Congress, by which all property is exempted from its operations which the several States have reserved from execution for debts, has increased the legal difficulties of the situation, because of the different modes for their collection. It appears that this amendment works very unequally in the United States. While it allows debtors in Maryland, Delaware, and Rhode Island but $600 exempt, it exempts $3,500 in Virginia, $5,000 in Mississippi, and $7,500 in Florida, Arkansas, and California, respectively.

DISTRICT POLITICS.

The members of the District Legislature here who are candidates for re-election are much concerned at the contemplated proposition to change the Government, and it is known that strenuous attempts have been made to induce the leaders of the movement to reconsider their determination. There is, however, a very decided desire to abolish the District Legislature, even if the Territorial form of Government, with the Governorship and the Upper Chamber, is retained. The Lower House has never been anything but a collection of needy and designing political adventurers, and is entirely a useless part of the Territorial machinery, particularly for the reason that all substantial measures introduced in the House must ultimately receive the approval of Congress.

CANDIDATES FOR SENATE OFFICERS.

It appears that the attempt to obtain a new deal of the officers of the United States Senate will be renewed the coming session. Quite a number of persons have already intimated their expectation of becoming candidates for the main positions. It is thought, however, that the present Sergeant-at-Arms is so strong, and has on the whole been so efficient, that even Conkling, with his carpet-bag following, will be unable to remove him.

THE REDISTRIBUTION OF CURRENCY.

On the 18th of last month, the Comptroller of the Currency addressed a circular letter to a number of National Banks in Western and Southern cities, who had applied for, but who had not taken, additional circulation under the $44,000,000 redistribution act, informing them that the applications for circulation were so numerous and pressing that he should feel justified in issuing this circulation to other organizations unless the necessary amount of bonds was deposited, and the currency applied for during thirty days from that time. The banks addressed have responded promptly, and there will be very little currency for redistribution. The excuses offered by the banks for their tardiness was generally that they were holding back in expectation of a decline in the price of United States bonds, which they would have to deposit as security for the additional circulation they called for. In a few instances the banks requested an extension of time, and it is probable that the Comptroller will grant an extension of thirty days or less in those cases.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—There is considerable talk in some of the departments of asking Congress to amend the law passed last session abolishing the franking privilege, so that letters on public business, addressed to Government officials, may go through the mails without prepayment of postage. It is argued that the present law is injurious to the Smithsonian and other agricultural institutes, especially inasmuch as it prevents persons who would otherwise do so from sending specimens and curiosities, and it is thought some system may be established which will obviate the difficulty. Many of the ideas advanced by officials against the present system of postage stamps for use by the Departments are singularly crude and untenable, quite a number actually arguing that, as about $2,000,000 worth of stamps are required a year for their business, it costs the country $2,000,000 more than it cost when no stamps were needed. The stamp system was organized simply to keep the Departmental correspondence within bounds, and to enable Congress to obtain statistics for future legislation. Allowing that the correspondence will not be diminished by the use of official stamps, which is allowing too much, the cost of the present system over that of the old is merely the cost of manufacturing the stamps.

NEW YORK.

Report of Comptroller Green—The Expenditures of the City Government $52,500,000—An Unfathomable System of Bookkeeping—The District-Attorney Decides to Indict Rodman—The Bond Forgeries—The Coming Evangelical Alliance.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The annual report of Comptroller Green, officially published in the *City Record*, has been summarized, and sent over the country by the Associated Press, representing the expenditures at about $96,000,000. This sum is too large, but the expenditures have been enormous. A close analysis, made by a competent and skillful accountant, for the *Tribune*, shows the actual expenditures to have been $52,500,000, which is $20,000,000 more than was spent for any one year under the Ring. The *Tribune*, in giving the figures in detail, says: "Everything is sacrificed without remorse to some unfathomable system of bookkeeping which is more effectual than utter silence to conceal truth; not that Comptroller Green willfully conceals, but that he seems lacking in the faculty to disclose. The important fact is the frightful rapidity with which the permanent debt increases. It will be seen at a glance that the taxes and assessments, heavy though they are, are utterly insufficient to meet the charges against them. The operations of a large sinking fund do not enter at all into the exhibit, but the so-called sinking fund for the payment of interest has not been regarded as anything more than a needless contrivance to confuse the accounts."

The District Attorney of Kings County to-day decided to indict Rodman, and witnesses are summoned to appear before the Grand Jury on Monday. This information was conveyed to Rodman last evening by a reporter. His words were no sooner spoken than Rodman with great vehemence and indignation, and evidently without much reflection, said, in a loud tone: "There is undoubtedly an effort making to crush me by men whom I have faithfully served." And then he added, after a brief pause: "It was said once, you recollect the story, don't you? that a man tread upon a worm and it suddenly turned to a dragon and devoured him. Make your own application," he said, with a significant look, and, turning away, walked half across his cell and returned. That occupation gave him half a minute for reflection, and, recovering his cautious manner, he turned again to the reporter, and said slowly: "I don't intend to say I was used in the interest of anybody. I don't say I took chestnuts out of the fire, but I do say"—and here he grew impetuous again—"I do say I have been made to bear the sins of those who are actually stealing, and that, by their shrewdness in the operation, they have made the less appear the greater culprit." Again he turned away, again grew cooler, and when he came back once more and faced the reporter, he said calmly: "Even the term of culprit I disavow. What I have done has only been in obedience to orders, and without any knowledge that I was committing any irregularity or fraud." He turned away once more, and paced the room for some time, when, a moment after the reporter again addressed him by name, he said: "Don't ask me anything more. I have nothing more to say now." With that he went to a remote part of the room.

Rodman's defense will be the same as he advanced for his share in the Mills theft. He declared he acted on the orders of his superiors. He now claims that City Treasurer Sprague directed him to draw all funds used by the ring.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The great Cathedral of the Protestant Episcopal Church is to be erected here as soon as the requisite funds can be raised. The entire cost of the structure and lots will be $2,000,000. Among the subscriptions already received are two of $100,000 each.

Mrs. Tanney, the alleged murderess of George Watson, who was killed on Jan. 6, 1872, was admitted to bail yesterday in the sum of $25,000.

Engineer Farnham, who had charge of the first Atlantic express train on the occasion of the recent accident on the Hudson River Railroad, will be discharged from the Company's service.

The *Times'* excursions for poor children have been brought to a close for 1873. There were fourteen excursions, and the aggregate number of children attending them was 20,993.

Speaking of the recent forgeries, a member of the Law Committee of the Stock Exchange says that the Exchange would rather reimburse the victims for their losses than allow any compromise with the forgers. They are determined to prosecute to conviction, at any expense, all persons who were engaged in fraudulent transaction by which members of the Exchange may be victimized.

Henry Clews, the well-known banker, believes that the statements which have been published in relation to the recent forgeries greatly exaggerated the amount of the fraudulent bonds placed on the market. He says that the forgers are necessarily limited in their operations to obscure and small bankers; and as these are unable, of themselves, to negotiate to any extent, they must apply to the larger houses, when fraud is immediately detected and exposed, and further negotiations stopped. Under the circumstances, Mr. Clews does not think that fraudulent bonds even approximating the amount stated have been disposed of, by the cunning forgers or their allies.

The President of the Buffalo & Erie Road says that the full amount of forged bonds of that Company that has been issued, and will probably never be known, as many sample bonds are sent to him for verification, without the owners saying how many they own. The amount is probably between $200,000 and $300,000. A large number of forged bonds are held by trust companies, who have loaned money on them at the rate of seventy-five cents on the dollar. The Stock Exchange has suffered to the amount of $50,000 by the forgeries.

Many delegates to the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, which is to be held here from Oct. 2d to the 12th, have already arrived. It is expected that the approaching Conference will be one of the grandest religious gatherings ever held in the world.

The *Express* says that a rumor has been circulated that a defalcation had been discovered in accounts of an officer of the State Bank of New Brunswick, N. J., and that an expert is examining the book. The defalcation is placed at betwen $100,000 and $200,000.

The Senate Transportation Committee did not arrive here to-day, as expected.

The District-Attorney to-day filed an information for the condemnation of diamonds taken from John Lancaster, of Chicago, several days since.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Stock, Gold, Money, and Breadstuffs Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The stock market was weak throughout the day, and at times the pressure of sales told freely upon prices. The decline ranged from ⅛ to 1⅜ per cent, the lowest quotations being current at the close. The hardening tendency of money in the afternoon and the prospects of a squeeze in cash gold were the reasons assigned for the depression.

THE GOLD MARKET

was weak and easier, sales all being at 115⅜@115⅛@115⅛@115⅛, with the bulk of the afternoon business at 115⅛, and closing quotation at 115⅛, bid. On gold loans the rates were 1@2 per cent for carrying to flat. Toward the close gold became heavy to carry, and as high as 7 gold was paid. In one case ⅛ was paid to have a lot of $600,000 carried over night. There were no new considerations affecting the premium, and the future of the price is problematical.

MONEY,

during the forenoon, was about 6 per cent on call loans among brokers, with new loans at 7, and old ones standing at 5. In the afternoon the demand carried up the rate to 7 gold, but before the close it broke to 5 and 6 again.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour market excited and higher. The demand for shipping extras is very active. The prices are higher and unsettled. All grades are higher. Choice old family brands are held higher with a stronger demand for September and October. Holders of white, under moderate arrivals and easier freights, are asking a further advance of 2@3 cents per bushel, at which there is a moderate demand. High prices are asked to prevent the filling of Continental orders. The market closes quiet at an advance, with a limited demand for future winter.

RELIGIOUS.

Meeting of the Central Conference of the German Methodist Church—Serious Illness of Bishop Morris.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 4.—The Central Conference of the German Methodist Church for Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and part of Illinois, organized in this city yesterday. There was nothing further done than to meet and organize for business. To-day there were over 100 ministers present. The Conference is presided over by Bishop Scott, the Rev. Mr. Leibhart being elected Secretary. A meeting for the promotion of holiness is held each morning, commencing at 7:30, and continuing one hour.

Bishop Scott to-day announced the serious illness, probably death, of Bishop Morris, which was received with much emotion.

Dr. Eddy, Missionary Secretary, was introduced and addressed the Conference in the interest of foreign missions. Mrs. Fry, representing the Ladies' and Pastors' Union, spoke in favor of home mission. The session will continue several days.

The Evangelical Lutherans.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Sept. 4.—The Annual Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio and adjacent States, was commenced in this city to-day with a large representation of leading divines and ministers representing Ohio and Michigan. The Synod was organized by the election of R. H. Belzer, of New Washington, as President, and the Rev. R. Berkel, of Woodville, Ohio, as Secretary. The Synod will continue until Monday, holding two sessions each day. Considerable important business will be transacted relative to the Lutheran body in this country. The proceedings are in German. Twenty-seven members, are here aside from the delegates at the opening of the Synod, which is held in the Lutheran Church.

KANSAS.

A Rough Shot and Killed by a Policeman at Ellsworth—A Row Among Negroes—Proclamation by the Mayor of Ellsworth.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 4.—Another tragedy occurred to-day at Ellsworth, in which John Morico, a well-known rough, who commonly went by the name of Happy Jack, was shot and instantly killed. Happy Jack had been absent some time from Ellsworth, but made his appearance yesterday, heavily armed, and, his character being known, orders were issued to relieve him of his arms. Two policemen went to Jack and demanded his arms, saying he must give them up. Happy Jack said he would be d——d if he did, and made a movement as if to draw his weapon, when a policeman named Brown attempted to disarm him. Jack drew his pistol, when Officer Brown immediately fired two shots at him, one taking effect in the heart and the other near the left temple, the ball coming out at the ear. Happy Jack was a desperado, and only a short time ago killed a man named Thompson.

A row also ensued during the day among some negroes, from which a rumor rose that twelve men were killed. None were killed, but several were wounded. The Mayor issues the following announcement:

ELLSWORTH, Kan., Sept. 4.

In consequences of the false and exaggerated reports in regard to our city, which have found their way to the public through some of the newspapers, evidently for a purpose, I feel compelled to announce, in justice to the population of our city, as well as those wishing to visit us, that life and property are as safe in Ellsworth as in any town of the same business importance in the country. All disturbing elements are out of the way, and order prevails, and will so continue.

(Signed) JAMES MILLER, Mayor.

Brutal Assault Upon a Defenseless Girl.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 4.—Four fellows named John Flanigan, Jim Bake, and John and Peter Hennis, are under arrest at Waukesha for a brutal assault on a defenseless German girl named Mary Stiefel, whose parents reside near Chicago. From letters in her possession it appears that she was requested by her lover to come to Fuhsville in that county and get married there. She went, but was laughed at for her pains, the fellow telling her he never had any idea of marrying her. Mary went to a Justice of the Peace, but was advised not to force a marriage, as it would lead to misery. She concurred in the view, but went to the fellow to demand $15 he owed her. On the way she was attacked by a gang of five roughs, who blacked her with soot. She was protected by Mr. Fuhr, of Fuhsville, and placed in charge of a Mr. Huber, with instructions to carry her to Menominee Falls, out of reach of the villains. On the way the roughs knocked Huber down, took away the girl and outraged her person. She was found on Wednesday, lying beside a fence, with her veil tied tightly about her neck, and her belt drawn up as tightly as possible. Drs. Barrett and Clark are attending the victim, whose recovery is considered doubtful.

Salaries of St. Louis Post-Office Clerks Assessed.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.—Some city papers are publishing statements made by clerks in the Post-Office in this city, charging Postmaster Filley with having made an assessment of 5 per cent on the salaries of all clerks in office for five months past, for alleged political purposes, and for office expenses and repairs of the building. It is asserted that all the letter-carriers will also be assessed. Mr. Filley has made no public statement regarding the matter, but it is alleged that he justifies himself on the ground that the assessments are customary, and that he has recently incurred heavy personal expense in increasing the postal facilities of the office and of this section of the country, which have required a visit to Washington and other places, the cost of which he cannot afford to pay out of a salary of $4,000. These improvements, he is further alleged to say, have increased the force of the office, enhanced all the positions in it, and that the employes should assist in defraying the expense. The matter has created a good deal of comment in all circles.

WITHOUT WITNESSES.

The Canadian Royal Commission Begins Its Investigation.

Mr. Huntington, the Originator of the Charges, Refuses to Appear.

An Investigation of the Government by the Government on Government Testimony.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 5.—The Ottawa and Royal Commission met to-day. They will sit daily from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., with an hour for lunch between 1 and 2 o'clock. The court-room was filled with spectators. After the Court sat, the first witness called was the Hon. Huntington, who, after three calls without answering, was reported absent, and other witnesses were called.

The Hon. Stearnes delivered three sealed packages to the Court, but requested that they be not opened without Sir Hugh Allan's permission.

[To the Associated Press.]

OTTAWA, Canada, Sept. 4.—The Commission appointed to investigate the charges preferred against the Dominion Government by Mr. Huntington met to-day. The proceedings were opened by the reading of the Royal Commission and recital of the case since its inception. Sir John Macdonald, H. M. Langeven, and the Hon. Mr. Campbell were among the audience, also Sir Francis Hincks.

After reading the commission, Judge Day announced that the investigation had opened, and directed that Huntington be called. Of course, he did not appear.

Starnes was then called and sworn. He said he was prepared to produce the documents placed in his hands by Sir Hugh Allan and McMullan; they were in the same condition as when given to him. He objected to their being opened before Sir Hugh Allan's consent was obtained.

Abbot here rose and read a letter from Sir Hugh Allan, consenting to the packages being opened on condition that the letters should not be published unless they contained evidence which could be legally used in the case.

In reply to Judge Day, Starnes said there was an election fund in reference to Cartier's election. Starnes said Cartier absolutely refused to use any railway project to further his election. Funds were raised by subscription. Sir Hugh, being of large means, subscribed liberally. Witness had no knowledge of money coming from other sources. He heard no mention of the Pacific Railroad in connection with the election fund. He received as Treasurer of the Election Commission about $70,000 in subscriptions. The impounded letters were then opened. Letter No. 1 was directed to Starne.

Sir Francis Hincks was next called, and, being sworn, gave a detailed statement of what he knew about the Pacific Railroad negotiations prior to legislation upon the subject. The first conversation was with Cyrille Graham, in 1870-'71. Graham said the Americans would give up the western end of the Northern Pacific, providing the Canadians would give up the eastern end, allowing it to be built through American Territory. From other conversation he thought arrangements might be made with the American capitalists. He referred to the visit of McMullen and others to Ottawa, where they produced the names of American capitalists. On every interview they were informed that the Government could not possibly make any arrangement with them, but were willing to hear all they had to say on the subject. Sir Hugh and McMullen came before the Cabinet. Sir John said the Government would listen to any proposition from Sir Hugh, but were not prepared to accept any of them. The Government finally decided on a scheme which was submitted to Parliament without any consultation with outside parties. It became the unanimous decision of the Government that the Americans must be excluded from any part of the construction of the Pacific Road.

In reply to the Judge, Sir Francis stated that no understanding, directly or indirectly, was ever come to between the Government and Sir Hugh, or any of his friends, whereby the latter were to receive a charter on condition of advancing large sums of money to aid in the late Dominion elections. He knew of no arrangement between any individual member of the Government and Sir Hugh Allen to the effect; knew that Sir Hugh had contributed to the election funds, but did not know it till long after the elections were over, and the charter given. Did not know how much money Sir Hugh had subscribed. Did not believe money was offered to any member of the Government in connection with the Pacific Road, and never received any money or promise of any from Sir Hugh on any one else in connection with the Pacific Railway. McMullen's statements respecting such loan or gifts were pure fabrications. Stated that up to the close of the election the only policy the Government had was an amalgamation of the two Canadian companies. It was not the intention of the Government to issue any charter until all attempts at such amalgamation failed. Up to October the Government hoped such amalgamation would be brought about.

DeBallefoille, Secretary of the Northern Colonization Railway, testified that he had no knowledge of any negotiations between Sir Hugh Allan and the Americans respecting furnishing money. This concluded the proceedings for to-day.

THE CHOLERA.

Disease in Kentucky—Deaths in Davenport, Iowa—Other Reports.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 4.—Four deaths from cholera occurred at Millersburg, Ky., yesterday, and a number of new cases are reported.

[By Mail.]

From the Rock Island (Ill.) Argus, Sept. 3.

Up to 3 p. m. to-day (Wednesday) there have been thirteen deaths that we know of, of cholera, in Davenport, since the news given in our paper last evening, viz.: Henry Raff, of the firm of Raff, Cock & Co.; R. M. Prettyman, agent of the Northern Line boats; Lyman Velie, a plasterer; William Wagner, fireman on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad; Mrs. Van Duzen, aged 67; two grandchildren of Mrs. Van Duzen; Frank Nilson, a Swede, died in a back yard; adopted son of Thomas Haller, name not procured; Lucy Potter, daughter of Theodore Potter; Henry Limberg; a stranger, taken in the Campbellite church-yard, at 12 o'clock last night; two German children in the lower part of town. Flat-Iron square (near the Rock Island bridge) is the worst place. Many other deaths are believed to have occurred. Business seems almost wholly suspended over there, and the town is as still as Sunday. Watermelons have been dumped into the river, fruit stores closed, and the city authorities are now making an effort to have the stink-holes cleaned up and disinfected.

Special Dispatches to the Louisville Courier-Journal.

PARIS, Ky., Sept. 2.—The cholera is abating at Millersburg. There were only four deaths to-day, and eight cases now in the city, including the old cases, some of which will get well. Most of the citizens have left town.

There have been three deaths here from cholera since yesterday noon and no new cases. All of these were fugitives from Millersburg.

LEBANON, Ky., Sept. 2.—We have had in the town and county no deaths since I wrote you yesterday morning that I can hear of. Those in Lebanon who were sick with the disease yesterday morning are convalescent. This morning sixteen cases are reported as occurring since 12 o'clock yesterday.

LEBANON, Ky., Sept. 2.—Fifteen deaths altogether at Columbus. Among the deaths are Clint Winfrey, daughter and son, and R. T. Garnett. Cases all originated at the Winfrey Hotel.

Adams and Brown Counties' Old Settlers' Reunion.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLAYTON, Ill., Sept. 4.—The Old Settlers' Association of Adams and Brown Counties commenced their annual reunion here to-day, between four and five thousand people being present. The meeting is held in a grove near the town, which is fitted up with stands, tents, seats, etc. Gov. Yates, who was expected to deliver the address, did not arrive, and the day was spent in reading obituaries of deceased members, singing, and hearing of addresses from a number of the old pioneers. The meeting will continue this evening and to-morrow.

Wife-Murder and Suicide in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.—Archibald Duncan, a laboring man, living on the northeast corner of Fourteenth and Papin streets, shot his wife about half-past 10 o'clock this morning, the ball entering her right side, just below the nipple, and coming out on the opposite side, below the navel. Duncan then shot himself in the head. Neither is yet dead, but both are mortally wounded. The woman was far gone in pregnancy.

From the direction of the ball, it is supposed that her unborn child is killed. Nothing is known at this writing as to the cause of the tragedy.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.—Archibald Duncan, who shot his wife this morning and then blew his own brains out, died this afternoon. His wife is still alive at 10 o'clock to-night, but cannot live long. At the Coroner's inquest this evening an ante-mortem statement by Mrs. Duncan was made to the effect that her husband had been unsound of mind for nearly a year; that he had hysteric fits; had repeatedly threatened to kill himself; on several occasions had taken a knife and plunged it towards his heart. Twice, when he was laboring under excitement, his wife had taken a cutlass from him to prevent him killing himself. About ten days ago he bought a pistol, and this morning, after he had gone to work he returned home, and while his wife was leaning over a trunk arranging some clothes, he shot her in the abdomen, then went into an adjoining room and shot himself in the head. Mrs. Duncan, after being shot, ran out of the house, and was picked up from the pavement by Dr. Valentine and a policeman, and taken to her room. It was further learned that Duncan had been jealous of his wife for some time, which doubtless was the real cause of the act committed to-day. Mrs. Duncan, however, emphatically denies having ever given him any cause for jealousy. Mrs. Duncan was the mother of nine children, seven of whom are still alive, and would have given birth to another in a short time.

SPORTING MATTERS.

Race at Baraboo, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BARABOO, Wis., Sept. 4.—This afternoon a match trotting race came off between M. Campbell's Lady Alice, of this place, and D. N. Smith's Kate, of St. Louis, Mo., for stakes of $1,000, owners to drive, one mile dash. Lady Alice won. Time, 2:34. On the first attempt, the two got off on even terms. After going fifty yards, the St. Louis horse went off her feet, and before she settled down to work Alice shot twenty lengths ahead, which position she kept till the finish of the race, winning with ease.

Cricket Game at Hamilton, C. W.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HAMILTON, Sept. 3.—The St. Louis Cricket Club were badly beaten here yesterday by the Hamilton Club. Hamilton scored 150 at one inning, while St. Louis only made 128 in two innings. St. Louis, in the first inning, scored 5, while R. K. Hope, of the Hamilton Club, alone scored 47 before he was out.

Billiard Match Postponed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The billiard match between Daly and Garnier for the championship and diamond cue, previously announced for Sept. 24, was to-day postponed till Oct. 2, on account of the difficulty in procuring a suitable hall for playing.

DETROIT.

The Sault Canal Superintendency—Delegates to the National Pork-Packers' Convention—The Cigar-Makers' Union.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 4.—Capt. Frank Morton, of this city, has become Superintendent of the Sault Canal, vice Guy H. Carleton, resigned.

Smith Botaford, John Bigler, J. Belknap, G. H. Hammond, and Peter Henkel were to-day chosen delegates to the National Pork-Packers' Convention.

The National Cigar-makers' Union held only a morning session to-day, and did nothing of importance, save referring to the Executive Committee sundry charges against various Unions, and designating the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, of New York, as the official German organ.

THE INDIANS.

The Piutes and Other Bands Induced to go on Reservations.

SALT LAKE, Sept. 4.—G. W. Ingalls, Indian Agent, telegraphs that he has held a successful council with the Chiefs of the seven different tribes at St. George, Southern Utah. They have agreed to-day to go on the Muddy Valley reservation. These Indians represent all the Piutes in Southern Utah and Northern Oregon. Mr. Ingalls starts for Muddy Valley to-morrow. The council is regarded eminently successful.

Kanosh, Chief of another band of 150 Indians, has agreed to go to Muddy Valley. The balance, twenty or more, go to the Uintah reservation. Tabiona's band goes to Uintah, and all the Southern Indians will gather at Muddy Valley. Supplies to the Piutes, Nevadas, and Western Shoshones will be distributed by N. W. Ingalls, assistant agent, next week, in Nevada. The latter will probably be induced to go on the Fort Hall reservation. The Indian problem is now regarded as solved for the future in Utah and Nevada.

Railroad News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Sept. 4.—The Toledo, Wabash & Western Road is now laying new steel rails the whole length of their line, from Toledo to St. Louis, and work is being pushed vigorously with a fair prospect of completion before winter. They have just received from Metz, France, the first steel rails ever said to have been brought here from that country.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 4.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Merchants' Exchange this afternoon, Nelson Tift, of Savannah, Ga., presented a plan for a new line of transportation for freight and passengers from St. Louis to Liverpool via Savannah, the basis for which is an agreement between the railroads from Savannah to trade the centres in the South and West to transport freight and passengers between Liverpool and points on their lines at rates as low as by any other route. The steamships of the line are to be furnished with coal at Savannah as cheaply as at New York, and the Savannah authorities agree that the port charges at that city shall not exceed the charges at New York. The Board passed resolutions approving the plan for the route and appointed Committees to act in conjunction with the Committees appointed by other bodies to aid in perfecting the line.

OMAHA, Sept. 4.—The Union Pacific Railroad Company sold during the month of August, 1873, 22,873 65-100 acres of land, at an average price of $6.90 7-10 per acre, amounting to $157,994; twenty-four sales averaged 89 7-10 acres to each purchaser. Total sales to Sept. 1, 1873, 779,518 22-100 acres, at an average price of $4.45 per acre, amounting to $3,468,489.77.

BATAVIA, Ill., Sept. 4.—The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad established new freight rates from Batavia to Chicago last Monday, reducing their charges 25 per cent from former rates. They also, on the same day, reduced their passenger fare to Chicago from $1.60 to $1.30. Thus a passenger can go from Batavia to Chicago, via Aurora, for 5 cents less than it would cost if he lived in Aurora, although the Batavian has seven miles further to ride.

Obituary.

HARTFORD, Ct., Sept. 4.—Col. Hiram Appelman, late Secretary of State, died this morning at Mystic Bridge, after a long and painful illness, resulting from wounds received at the battle of Antietam.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Money easier during the morning at 5@7 per cent, but, during the afternoon, rates were advanced to 7 and 7 gold. Late to-day, when the demand was generally satisfied, the rate declined to 6@7 per cent.

Sterling dull but a trifle firmer, at 106⅜@107 for 60 days, and 107⅜@107⅞ for sight. Customs receipts to-day, $390,000.

Gold lower, declining from 115⅝ to 115⅛, and closing at 115⅛. The clique, it is said, were free sellers at the top of the market. Loans were from 1 per cent to 7 gold for carrying, and flat for borrowing. Clearings, $22,000,000. The Assistant-Treasurer disbursed $96,000.

Governments weak in sympathy with decline in gold. There were few offerings at the decline.

State bonds dull.

Stocks alternately weak and firm until after the Second Board, when there was generally a pressure to sell, owing to the position of the gold clique and uncertainty which exists regarding the immediate future of money. The decline ranged from ⅛ to 1⅜ per cent, and was most marked in Wabash, Northwestern common, Pacific Mail, Western Union, Erie, St. Paul, and Hannibal & St. Joseph common, the decline in the remainder of the list having been only ⅛ to ⅜ per cent. Erie continued active to the close in consequence of the activity at London, and Wabash settled down to 67⅛ regular, after having sold at 69 cash early in the day. The chief fluctuations were as follows: Northwestern common, 63, 61⅛, 62⅛, 61⅞; Pacific Mail, 43⅝, 44⅛, 43⅛; Wabash, 69, 67⅛, 67⅞, 67⅛; Western Union, 92, 90⅞; Erie, 59⅝, 59⅛, 58⅞; Hannibal St. Joe, 37⅛, 38, 38⅛; St. Paul common, 50⅛, 49⅞. Market closed weak under a special drive against Western Union Telegraph and Lake Shore.

Sterling, 107⅛.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119⅜	Coupons, '67	118
Coupons, '62	116⅜	Coupons, '68	117⅛
Coupons, '64	117	10-40s	113
Coupons, '65	118	Currency 6s	113
Coupons, '65 (new)	116⅛	New 5s	114⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	91	Virginias, old	42
Tennessees, old	82	North Carolinas, old	27⅛
Tennessees, new	81	North Carolinas, new	16
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	98⅛	St Paul pfd	69
Western Union	90⅞	Wabash	67⅛
Quicksilver	35	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	91⅛	Fort Wayne	93⅛
Wells Fargo	73	Terre Haute	10
American Express	62	Terre Haute pfd	35
United States Ex	68	Chicago & A., ex div	101
Pacific Mail	43⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	104
New York Central	104⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	38⅛
Erie	58⅞	C., C. & C.	84⅛
Erie pfd	72	C., B. & Q.	98
Harlem	129⅛	Lake Shore	91⅛
Harlem pfd	133	Indiana Central	30⅛
Michigan Central	90⅛	Illinois Central	105
Pittsburgh	86⅛	Union Pacific stocks	28
Northwestern	61⅛	Union Pacific bonds	80⅛
Northwestern pfd	79	Centra lPacific bds	99⅞
Rock Island	108⅛	Del. Lack. & Western	100⅛
N. J. Central	102	B. H., & Erie	2⅛
St. Paul	49⅛		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4—11 a. m.—Market unchanged. Flour, 29s@30s. Wheat—Winter, 12s 10d; spring, 11s 9d@12s 3d; white, 12s 10d@13s; club, 13s 2d@13s 4d. Corn, 30s@30s 3d. Pork, 70s. Lard, 39s.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4—1:30 p. m.—Weather wet and unfavorable.

Breadstuffs buoyant. Wheat—Spring, 11s 9d@12s 6d; average white, 12s 11d@13s; club, 13s @13s 4d. Corn, 30s 6d.

LONDON, Sept. 4—5 p. m.—Weather wet and unfavorable for crops.

Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £18,000. Amount withdrawn from bank on balance to-day, £100,000.

Consols for money 92⅞@92⅞; account, 92⅞@92⅞; 5-20s of '65, 95⅞; do of '67, 95⅛; 10-40s, 90⅞; new 5s, 91⅛; Erie, 48.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—The specie in the Bank of France has decreased 1,000,000f during the past week. Rentes, 57f 95c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4—Evening.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands 8⅞d; Orleans, 9⅛d; sales 14,000 bales; American 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales.

Breadstuffs buoyant. California white wheat, average quality, 12s 11d@13s; club do, 13s 3d@13s 4d; red Western spring, 11s 9d@12s 6d; red winter, 12s 10d. Flour, 29@30s. Corn 30s 6d.

Cheese 62s. Cumberland middles, 38s 6d; short ribs, 41s.

New York Live-Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Beeves—To-day's receipts, 1,820, making 3,250 for three days, against 3,190 same time last week. Market dull and depressed; prices ⅛@⅛c lower than Monday. Offerings mainly medium to good native steers. Texans shown in fair flesh. Prices ranged from 8⅜ to 9c for ordinary to good Texans, and 9⅛@12⅛c for common to strictly prime natives. Good butchers' cattle, 7@7⅛ cwt, selling freely at 10⅛c. Sales include 19 cars Illinois steers, 7⅛ cwt, 10⅞@11⅛c; 15 cars, 7⅛ cwt, 11@12⅛c; 8 cars, 6 cwt, 10c; 4 cars, 7⅛ cwt, 11⅛c; 6 cars, 6⅛ cwt, 10⅛c; 7 cars Missouri steers, 7⅛ cwt, 11c; 6 cars, 7⅛ cwt, 11⅛c; 8 cars, 7⅛ cwt, 10⅛c; 12 cars Colorado steers, 6⅛ cwt, 9⅛c; 5 cars Cherokee cattle, 4⅛c cwt, 7⅛c; 5 cars Texans, 6 cwt, 8@9c, and 3 cars, 5⅛ cwt, 8c.

Sheep and Lambs—Fresh receipts, 8,930, making 13,100 for 3 days, against 11,100 same time last week. Prices fall off fully ⅛c. Market closed weak and depressed; 5⅛@7⅛c for lambs; 4⅛@4⅛c for sheep. Sales include 3 cars Ohio sheep, av 78 lbs, 5⅛c; 3 cars, av 85 lbs, 6c; 1 car, av 87 lbs, 6⅛c; 2 cars Canada lambs, av 66 lbs, 7⅛@7⅛c; 2 cars State, av 64 lbs, 7c; and 1 car Ohio, av 59 lbs, 5⅛c. Among the offerings were 2 cars Texas sheep, for which 3⅛c have been offered.

Swine—Receipts, 5,500 head, making 16,730 head for three days, against 15,400 head same time last week. Live hogs nominally quoted at 5⅛@5⅛c; dressed in light demand at 6⅛@7c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Sept. 4.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,649; total for the week, 8,652. Market slow and dull at yesterday's prices for good cattle; common a shade lower; attendance good; about 1,100 disposed of; sales, 572. Illinois steers, 1,040@1,376, at 5.00@6.00; 130 Texas steers, averaging 928@1,167, at $3.50@4.60; 97 Kansas steers, averaging 1,199, at $5.50; 32 Indiana steers, averaging 1,348, at $5.70; 34 Missouri steers, averaging 1,316, at $6.00; 52 Michigan steers, averaging 1,031@1,179, at $4.12⅛@4.70; 45 Ohio steers, averaging 1,385, at $5.85.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 3,000; total for the week, 12,200. Market dull and slow at 25c advance on all grades. Canada lambs, $5.50@6.12⅛; Canada sheep, $5.50@5.75; Western sheep, $4.50@5.00; choice lots a shade higher. Sales 1,104 Canada lambs, av 75@85 lbs, at $5.37⅛@5.50; 183 Michigan sheep, av 94 lbs, at $4.75.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 4,900; total for the week, 21,900. Market dull and pens crowded with rough Michigan hogs. Prices rule: Illinois, $4.75@4.90; Ohio, $4.40@4.65; Michigan, $4.25@4.50.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Business was very large and spirited to-day, with both agents and jobbers. The cotton-goods market is active and strong, at unchanged prices. Cotton flannels, best makes, scarce. Domestic and foreign dress fabrics selling freely. Fancy cassimeres, beavers, repellants, flannels, and linseys in brisk demand. The *Daily Bulletin* says: "Pacific, Manchester, Dunnell, Sprague, and Merrimac prints are sold up to production."

East Liberty Live-Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Sept. 4.—Cattle—Arrivals, 82 cars. Best, 6@6⅛c; medium, 5@5⅛c; corn-fed, 4⅛@5c; stockers, $3.40@4.20; bulls, $2.00@2.75.

Hogs—Arrivals, 15 cars. Extra Philadelphia, $4.90@5.10; Yorkers, $4.70@4.90.

Sheep—Arrivals, 13 cars. Best, 5⅛@5⅛c; prime, 5@5⅛c; medium, 4⅛@5c; common, 3@4c.

The Petroleum Trade.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 4.—Petroleum market quiet and firm, at $1.40 for Titusville delivery; $1.35 for Oil City.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 4.—PETROLEUM—Crude quiet and steady, at $1.15 freely bid; refined quiet, at ⅛c lower, 15⅛c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—COTTON—In good demand and higher; middling upland, 20⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand and higher; receipts, 8,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.30@5.80; common to good extra, $6.60@6.90; good to choice, $6.95@7.90; white wheat extra, $7.80@8.90; extra Ohio, $6.70@8.85; St. Louis, $7.80@10.75. Rye flour in fair demand at $4.60@5.70. Corn meal fairly active and unchanged. Wheat higher; receipts, 96,000 bu; inferior spring, $1.45; No. 2 Chicago new, $1.62@1.67⅛; do Milwaukee, $1.67@1.67⅛; Iowa spring, $1.65@1.65⅛; winter red Illinois, $1.65; old No. 2 Milwaukee in store, $1.63; No. 1 do afloat, $1.73. Rye quiet; Western, 95c. Nearly all the rye in market is unsound and not wanted. Barley nominal. Corn in good demand and higher; receipts, 351,000 bu; steamer mixed Western, 62@64c; sail do, 64⅛@65⅛c; yellow, 65@68c; white, 69@72c; kiln dried, 64c. Oats firmer; receipts, 21,000 bu; mixed Western, 44@47c; white, 47@51c; black, 45⅛@46⅛c.

EGGS—Quiet and weak; Western, 21@22c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and firm; Rio, 20⅛@22⅛c. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Molasses firm. Rice firm at 8⅛@9⅛c.

PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, 8c; refined, 16⅛c.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 44c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; new mess, $17.75. Beef and cut meats unchanged; middles quiet. Lard unsettled; steam, 8⅛@8⅛c.

BUTTER—Good grades firm; Western, 16@25c.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull, unsettled, and lower; sales at $1.05, closing at $1.00@1.02.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat scarce; sales of 8,000 bu No. 2 Chicago, to arrive, at $1.37. Corn scarce and higher; sales, 16,000 bu No. 2 at 56c; high mixed, 58⅛c. Oats quiet and scarce; sales, 14,000 bu No. 2 Chicago, blown, at 39c. Other grain out of the market—none here.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Wheat tending higher; red, $1.64@1.66; amber, $1.67@1.70; white, $1.75@1.85. Rye, 82@85c. Corn firm; yellow, 65@75c; mixed, 62@64c. Oats firmer; white, 44@46c; mixed, 40@42c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 10⅛@11c; refined, 16c.

WHISKY—$1.12.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer, with a better demand; superfine Western, $4.25@5.25; family Western, $7.25@8.25. Wheat buoyant and strong; choice white, $1.85@1.90; fair to prime, $1.65@1.80; amber, $1.78@1.80; good to prime red, $1.59@1.65. Corn firmer and higher; mixed Western, 62c. Oats quiet and firm; Western mixed, 42@43c; white, 44@46c. Rye dull at 75@85c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and lower. Mess pork, $17.50@17.75. Bulk shoulders, 8⅛@8⅛c; clear ribs, 9⅛c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅛@9⅛c; sides, 10⅛11c. Sugar-cured hams, 15@16⅛c. Lard, 8⅛@8⅛c.

BUTTER—Western, quality of receipts poor; choice to fancy, 23@25c.

COFFEE—Active but unchanged.

WHISKY—Weak and lower at $1.06@1.07.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.55; extra white Michigan, $1.69⅛; No. 1, $1.56; No. 2, $1.46; amber Michigan, $1.47⅛; No. 1 red, $1.48; No. 2 do, $1.46⅛ spot; $1.45 seller September; $1.45⅛ seller October; No. 3 red, $1.43. Corn firm; high mixed, 48⅛@48⅛c, spot; 49⅛@49⅛c seller September; 49⅛@50c seller October; low mixed, 48@48⅛c; white, 51c; no grade, 47@47⅛c. Oats steady; No. 1, 37c; Michigan, 34c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, strong at 6@6⅛c; Oswego, 10@11c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 41,000 bu; corn, 42,000 bu; oats, 4,000.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, none; wheat, 29,000 bu; corn, none; oats, 1,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour stronger and an advance asked, but none established. Wheat active and higher; sample lots No. 3 red fall, $1.37@1.40; No. 2, $1.50@1.53. Corn higher; No. 2, 43c on track; 42@45c in elevator; cash, 45c, seller September. Oats higher; No. 2, 31@32c in elevator, cash, and September. Barley firm; No. 2, $1.15@1.20, latter delivered. Rye held higher; no sales.

WHISKY—Lower at 95c@$1.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $16.75. Bacon dull; only small order trade; some inquiry for round lots at the close, but no sales. Lard unchanged.

HOGS—Lower at $4.00@4.25.

CATTLE—Dull and lower; through Texan, 4@4⅛c; wintered do, 3@4⅛c. No really choice steers arriving.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat strong; No. 1 red held at $1.47@1.48; No. 2 do, $1.45. Corn better; held at 55@56c. Oats quiet and firm; old, 39c; new, 37c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet, steady, and unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $6.85@7.00. Wheat firmer at $1.38@1.40. Corn steady at 51@52c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye firm at 80c. Barley firmer; spring and fall, $1.30.

PROVISIONS—Firm, with better feeling. Mess pork, $16.00@16.25, with sales at $16.00. Lard quiet; steam held firmly at 8c; summer, 7⅛c; kettle, 8⅛c. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders, 8c; clear rib, 9⅛c; clear, 9⅛@9⅛c. Bacon firm, with good demand; shoulders, 9c; clear rib, 10⅛c; clear, 10⅛c.

WHISKY—Unsettled at 93@95c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; treble, $6.65@7.75; family, $8.50@9.75. Corn, oats, and bran quiet and unchanged.

HAY—Dull; prime, $23.00; choice, $25.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork unchanged. Bacon dull and lower at 9⅛, 10⅛@11⅛c. Hams firmer at 14⅛@15⅛c. Lard unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull and lower; Louisiana, 99c; Cincinnati, $1.05.

GROCERIES—Sugar, molasses, and coffee unchanged.

COTTON—Demand fair and prices firm, occasionally above quotations; sales, 526 bales; ordinary, 12⅛@13c; strict ordinary, 14⅛@14⅛c; good ordinary, 15⅛@15⅛c; strict good ordinary, 16⅛c; low middling, 17⅛c; middling, 18⅛; strict middlings very dull.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.24; No. 2, $1.21 cash, $1.17⅛ September. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2, 41c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 66c. Barley steady; No. 2, $1.12.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 14⅛c; Oswego, 21c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 221,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 157,000 bu.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED............Sept. 4.

Schr R. J. Skidmore, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Eliza Day, Pier Marquette, lumber.
Schr Whirlwind, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Emma, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Perry Hannahs, Fair Haven, coal.
Scow D. R. Hall, Pentwater, tanbark.
Schr Bertha Barnes, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Honest John, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Felicitous, Manistee, lumber.
Schr J. B. Howland, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Monticello, Fair Haven, coal.
Schr C. L. Johnson, Manistee, lumber.
Steam-barge Clematis, Pestigo, towing.
Steam-barge Alert, Peshtigo, lumber.
Steam-barge Noquebay, Peshtigo, lumber.
Scow White Oak, Manistee, lumber.
Schr C. Michelson, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Pilgrim, Ludington, lumber.
Scow Mermaid, White Lake, lumber.
Steam-barge George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Steam-barge Contest, Muskegon, lumber.
Steam-barge Comet, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Live Oak, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.
Scow Ahnapee, Michels' Pier, wood.
Schr Tom Paine, Holland, wood.
Scow D. R. Owen, Pentwater, lumber.
Prop New Era, Grand Haven, towing.
Barge Wm. Burus, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Warren, Collin's Pier, tan bark.
Schr El Tempo, Manistee, lumber.
Prop California, Montreal, sundries.
Schr P. Hayden, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Raleigh, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Little Belle, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Cleveland, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Scow Rowena, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Gem, Mack's Pier, wood.
Stmr City of Boston, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Schr Champion, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Roanoke, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Madeira, Oswego, salt.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr Newhall, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Huron Pier, wood.
Scow W. H. Dunham, Pike's Pier, wood.
Scow Laurel, White Lake, lumber.
Scow South Side, White Lake, lumber.
Scow Mary Helen, White Lake, lumber.
Scow Rosa Belle, Riley's Pier, wood.
Schr F. L. Danforth, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Herald, Ludington, lumber.
Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, sundries.
Schr Bay State, Cleveland, stone.
Schr Rainbow, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Schr Lillie Parsons, Fair Haven, coal.
Schr Evelyn, Holland, lumber.
Schr Yankee Blade, Kingston, salt.
Schr D. G. Wright, White Lake, lumber.
Schr A. J. Mawry, Havelin, lumber.
Schr Souvenir, Pentwater, tan-bark.
Schr M. C. Cameron, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Annie Voight, Buffalo, coal.
Barque Menominee, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Camden, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Atlanta, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Black Hawk, Lincoln, lumber.
Schr Sinai, Ludington, lumber.
Schr S. Bates, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Helen Blood, Jackson's Pier, wood.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, lumber.

CLEARED............Sept. 3.

Schr Wollin, Holland, 100 brls salt.
Prop City of Detroit, Port Huron, 20,460 bu corn, 1,126 brls flour, 700 brls corn meal, and sundries.
Barge Guiding Star, Port Huron, 26,883 bu corn.
Schr James Garret, Buffalo, 16,066 bu wheat.
Schr Tri Color, Holland, 50 brls groceries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, sundries.
Schr Sheboygan, Racine, sundries.
Schr Barbarian, Buffalo, 19,057 bu wheat.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 300 hides, 50 brls pork, and sundries.
Prop G. P. Heath, White Lake, 50 tons pig-iron.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, 14 brls whisky, 250 brls pork, and sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, groceries, 10 tons pig-iron.
Schr Tempest, Buffalo, 12,368 bu wheat.
Schr Otter, Buffalo, 13,139 bu wheat.
Prop P. H. Burkhead, Buffalo, 15,234 bu wheat.
Schr Souvenir, Pentwater, 500 bu oats, 35 bxs groceries, 1 brl oil.
Barge Active, Peshtigo, 200 pkgs groceries.
Prop Inter-Ocean, Buffalo, 41,327 bu wheat.
Schr A. Rust, Buffalo, 14,000 bu wheat.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Prop Badger State, Buffalo, 23,000 bu wheat, 600 brls flour, 50 brls pork, 310 sacks seed, and sundries.
Schr H. B. Moore, Buffalo, 13,800 bu wheat.
Schr Ketchum, Black Rock, 11,850 bu wheat, 24,000 bu wheat.
Thomas A. Scott, Erie, 10,000 bu rye, 500 brls flour, 1,300 pigs lead.
Scow Mary Helen, White Lake, sundries.
Prop Lake Ontario, Montreal, 16,200 bu wheat, 98 bales broom corn.
Prop F. D. Caldwell, Port Huron, 24,431 bu corn, 1,007 brls flour.

Lake Freights.

Charters were made on the basis of 14c for wheat to Buffalo, and for wheat to Kingston 22c was paid. The engagements were as follows: To Buffalo—Schrs Mary B. Hall, Homer, Red Wing, A. Rust, and Groton, wheat at 14c; props Colorado, W. M. Tweed, and Dean Richmond, wheat through to New York. To Kingston—Schrs Madeira and Atalanta, wheat at 22c. To Black Rock—Schr Ketchum, 14c and ton bills. To Oswego—Prop City of Boston, wheat on private terms. Total 12, capacity equal to 285,000 bu. In the afternoon the schr Summer Cloud was chartered for wheat to Buffalo at 14c, and the schrs Bonesteel and Three Bells for corn to do at 13c; capacity equal to about 50,000 bu corn and 24,000 bu wheat.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 4.—PASSED DOWN—Propellers Arabia, Plymouth, Benton, Fay and barges, Genesee and barge; bark Kate Darling; schooners R. J. Mc Vay, Wilcox, W. Keller, Hinchman, R. Winslow, H. Johnson, Bally, Rogers, J. Millen, Mason, Chenango, Cuyahoga, Atmosphere, H. Wells, M. Williams, Davidson, W. M. Allen, Jr., Knight Templar, Maxwell.

PASSED UP—Barks Fountain City, Atlantic, Arabia, Philadelphia; schooners Rival, Angus Smith, Kate Winslow, Racine, Dolphin, Lake Forest, Fayette Brown, Alva Bradley, A. Sherwood, Lucy, Alice Richards, New London.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 4—Evening.—PASSED DOWN—Propellers Ward and barges; J. Fisk, Jr., Java; schooners Prince Alfred, Montauk, M. Elizabeth, Albrecht, Flying Mist, Adirondac.

PASSED UP—Propellers Colorado, Toledo, Raleigh; schooners P. B. Lock, Youell, Montana.

WIND—Southwest.

Port of Escanaba.

ESCANABA, Mich., Sept. 4.—ARRIVALS, Sept. 1—Schrs Thomas Quayle, J. W. Nichols, S. Minch, Clara Parker; barges J. S. Owen, Fanny Neil, R. J. Hackett, H. H. Brown; prop Neptune.

DEPARTURES—Newsboy, Buffalo, 645; L. C. Woodruff, Cleveland, 915; Neptune, Green Bay, 284; J. S. Owen, Chicago, 747; Fanny Neil, Milwaukee, 730; R. J. Hackett, Cleveland, 1,130; H. H. Brown, Cleveland, 1,431.

ARRIVED, Sept. 2.—Barge Frankfort; bark Jane Bell; schr Sunrise.

DEPARTURES—Jane Bell, Ashtabula, 625; barge Frankfort, Frankfort, 161; American Union, Erie, 800; Thomas Quayle, Cleveland, 1,280.

ARRIVALS, Sept. 3.—Schr E. A. Nicholson; schr Blue Belle; barges Fayette, Baldwin, A. L. Potter; schrs Cascade, Reindeer.

DEPARTURES—F. A. Morse, Erie; Clara Parker, Cleveland, 794; Blue Belle, Green Bay, 182.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ON THE BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER AND SUPPER TABLE,

LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce

IS INDISPENSABLE.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York, Agents for the United States.

Baltimore Oysters,

40 cts., 50 cts., and 60 cts. per can. Discount made to city and country dealers. Send orders to HUTCHINSON'S OYSTER HOUSE, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

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Black Velvet Ribbons

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MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 4.

Yesterday there appeared to be a slight falling off in the country demand for currency, but to-day it is as large as ever again. The extraordinary demand has completely exhausted the supply of small bills at the command of the banks, not only here, but apparently also in New York. It appears that the supply of National Bank notes, of which the major portion of the small bills in circulation consist, is entirely exhausted, and, in response to the demands of banks here for currency, the New York National Banks are remitting nearly all legal-tenders, and these of large denominations. Notes as large as $500, $100, or even $50, are of comparatively little use in the country, where the greatest necessity is for $5s and $10s. We understand that some of our bankers have addressed the Secretary of the Treasury representing the necessity of remitting a supply of small bills in the Sub-Treasury in this city for the accommodation of the Northwest. That there is a pressing necessity for such action every banker and grain-dealer in the Northwest will testify. The unprecedented demand for currency makes a necessity for unusual means of meeting it.

Money continues easy enough in this market yet. The heavy shipments of products eastward have thus far made exchange enough to balance the movement of currency in the opposite direction. Deposits have, therefore, experienced no great decrease from the heavy checking of the country banks. This is rather an extraordinary condition of the loan market, considering the great activity of finances in every other respect. Its continuance, however, depends entirely on the continued activity in the movement of grain Eastward, so as to prevent its accumulating here.

Exchange sold to-day at $1.25 per $1,000 discount.

FUTURE OCEAN FREIGHTS.

Just at present the aspect of commercial affairs is everything that could be desired. The large crop of wheat, the high price it sells for, and the rapidity with which it is being taken out of the country is leaving a large amount of available capital in the country and stimulating all kinds of business. But it is to be feared this may not continue uninterrupted. The greatest obstacle to the prosperity not only of the West, but of the United States, is lack of sufficient means of transportation. At one time it is the insufficiency of tonnage on the lakes, and at another on the ocean. The inadequacy of the lake marine to move the wheat and corn crops of the West is being felt now, but it is probable that a month hence even a greater deficiency will be experienced in the means of transportation from New York to Liverpool. The "cotton year" begins Sept. 1, and, according to the experience of past years, the exports of cotton are likely to be four or five times greater a month hence than they are now. The English and Continental stocks of cotton on hand are much smaller than at this time last year. In New York there is an active and rising market, and a good demand for export. The crop of cotton is large and prices are good, leaving the planter a satisfactory profit. Under these circumstances, it is altogether probable that the cotton crop will come forward with as much promptitude as the wheat is now doing. By the last of October the export of cotton will absorb a large majority of the freight room from New York to Liverpool that is now available for wheat and corn. Thus it is not improbable that the mere competition for transportation of our great crops will be the means of reducing the price received by the producer, notwithstanding the continuance of an active demand and good prices in England.

THE $500 COUNTERFEIT.

The existence of the unusually dangerous counterfeit $500 greenbacks was not generally known to the public until yesterday, but as long ago as last Saturday one of these bills was detected in a bank package here in Chicago, after it had passed through two banks. The package coming finally into the hands of the Corn Exchange National Bank, the cashier opened the package, and, in counting it over, thought he detected something different in the appearance of one of the $500 bills from the others. But as no counterfeit $500 bill had then ever been heard of, and as, upon closer scrutiny, he felt doubtful as to whether the difference was real or fancied, he merely marked the bill with the initials of the bank from which he received it. Subsequently, when it became known that there was such a counterfeit, he was able to identify this as one. Another instance showing the extremely dangerous character of this new counterfeit is that of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., bankers, of New York, who, on last Tuesday, took one of these bills without any suspicion of its character being aroused. On the same day they sent this and several other bills of similar denomination to the Sub-Treasury to obtain small bills. Mr. Gulick, the cashier at the Sub-Treasury, pronounced it counterfeit. That made the third one of these counterfeits presented at the Sub-Treasury between Monday morning and Tuesday noon. Of those who come to the Sub-Treasury with money at all the majority are bankers, and the fact that so many were offered in so short a space of time shows that there are not only a great many of them in circulation, but that the persons most familiar with money have been deceived by them. We have examined the one that was detected in the Corn Exchange National Bank in this city, and call attention to the most ready means of detection. The most prominent difference between the genuine and counterfeit is in the paper, which is considerably thicker and stiffer in the counterfeit. The next most prominent difference is that the back of the counterfeit is darker than the genuine. Besides these, there are several infinitesimal differences in the engraving of the face, but, on the whole, the engraving is so accurate a representation of the genuine that it would be impossible for any one to identify the defects by description, unless he had a genuine bill to compare with, and perhaps the most reliable and ready means of detection will be in the greater thickness of the paper and the darker appearance of the back of the counterfeit.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. (successors to Lunt, Preston & Kean) quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	116¾	117
5-20s of '64	116¾	117
5-20s of '65	117¾	118
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	116¼	116¾
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	118¼	118¾
10-40s	113¼	113¾
U. S. 5s (new issue)	114¼	114¾
Gold (full weight)	115	115¾
Gold Coupons	115¼	115¾
Gold Exchange		115¾
Sterling Exchange		107¾@108¾
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s		100 & int.
Chicago City 7s		100 & int.
Cook County 7s		100 & int.
Illinois County and Township 10s		95@96
Money on approved collaterals		8@9 per cent

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, Sept. 4:

CITY PROPERTY.

Thirty-fifth st, s e cor of Central Park av, 42 26-100 acres (except canal), dated July 16; consideration, $40,000. Mary G. Burnet to Samuel J. Walker.

Orchard st, bet Willow st and North av, e f, 26x120 ft, dated Aug. 28; consideration, $800.

Oak st, 168¼ ft e of North Dearborn, n f, 50x171 6-10 ft, dated Sept. 3; consideration, $10,000.

Miller st, 72 ft n of Gurley, e f, 24x102 ft, dated Aug. 72; consideration, $3,000.

Milwaukee av, 50 ft s e of Ellen st, n e f, 25x100 ft, dated Aug. 27; consideration, $3,550.

West Twelfth st, n e cor of Throop, s f, 25x125 ft, with buildings, dated Aug. 6; consideration, $4,000.

DeKoven st, 25 ft w of Clinton st, s f, 25x118 ft, with improvements, dated Aug. 30; consideration, $2,600.

Granger st, near North Franklin st, n f, 25x180 ft, dated Aug. 27; consideration, $2,500.

Lot 30, in Block 4, in e ½ of Block 15, Sheffield's Addition, dated Sept. 3; consideration, $475.

Seymour av, 175 ft n of Hirsch st, n f, 25x126 ft, dated Sept. 4; consideration, $450.

Indiana av, 225 ft s of Thirty-second st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 14; consideration, $10,800.

Clybourn av, 239¼ ft n w of Dayton st, s w f, 25x100 ft, dated Sept. 2; consideration, $1,500.

Ashley st, 264 ft e of Robey st, n f, 48x100 ft, dated Sept. 2; consideration, $1,700.

Fisk st, n w cor of West Eighteenth st, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Sept. 3; consideration, $4,000.

Wabash av, 100 ft s of Thirty-first st, e f, 50x181½ ft, with other outside property, dated Sept 3; consideration, $25,000.

Same as the above, dated Sept. 3; consideration, $25,000.

Halsted st, s w cor of Wead st, e f, 33x126 ft, dated Aug. 8; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 17, in Block 4, of Block 1 to 4, of e ½ s w ¼, and w ½ s e ¼, Sec 18, 39, 14, dated Aug. 30; consideration, $1,650.

Halsted st, s w cor Wead st, e f, 33x126 ft, dated Aug. 22; consideration, $2,200.

Lot 27, in Seavern's Block 18 of e ½ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated June 17; consideration, $550.

Lot 37, in Block 12 of s w ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated [illegible] 11; consideration, $1,000.

[illegible] st, bet Centre av and Throop st, n f, 24 ft [illegible], with buildings, dated Sept. 1; consideration, [illegible]

Lot 26, in Block 3, in Davis' n ½ e ½ of s w ¼ Sec 28, 39, 14, dated Aug. 11; consideration, $2,400.

Lot 7, in Chandler's Block 6, (n of Taylor st), of w ½ s w ¼, Sec 18, 39, 14, dated June 27; consideration, $1,000.

North Dearborn st, near n w cor of Erie st, e f, 20x120 ft, dated Aug. 8; consideration, $9,150.

Evans st, bet May and Fisk sts, n f, Lot 11, dated Sept. 2; consideration, $1,200.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 1, 4, 5, and 8, in Block 6, Clybourn's Addition to Ravenswood, dated July 1; consideration, $2,200.

Lot 16, in Block 10 of Hundley's Subdivision in Pine Grove, dated Oct. 2, 1872; consideration, $2,200.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Forty-fifth st, 25 ft e of Evans av, s f, 25x111½ ft, dated Aug. 26; consideration, $1,360.

Lot 72, in Duncan's Block 7, of Taylor & Kreigh's s ½ of n e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated June 9; consideration, $775.

Und ½ of Lot 1, in Division 13 of Block 2, in Carr's s e ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Aug. 27; consideration, $250.

Lot 5, in Block 5, of Day's n e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated May 10; consideration, $600.

Lot 4, in same Block 5, dated May 10; consideration, $600.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 4.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	Receipts. 1873.	Receipts. 1872.	Shipments. 1873.	Shipments. 1872.
Flour, brls	6,474	4,389	4,801	747
Wheat, bu	249,400	56,259	263,428	70,931
Corn, bu	262,765	311,263	38,465	162,791
Oats, bu	70,834	84,560	38,241	48,641
Rye, bu	10,016	7,964	800	1,920
Barley, bu	19,180	26,718	6,135	7,794
Grass seed, lbs	281,110	61,175	160,519	174,378
Flax seed, lbs	436,380	194,310	210,060	
Broom-corn, lbs	38,600		2,550	12,010
Cured meats, lbs	19,200	67,810	193,281	83,950
Beef, brls			10	
Pork, brls		617	620	13
Lard, lbs	6,280	6,500	64,030	5,325
Tallow, lbs	10,540	12,500	20,000	
Butter, lbs	108,715	42,611	36,500	37,650
Live hogs, No	10,039	13,625	8,411	7,634
Cattle, No	2,394	2,018	1,465	2,211
Sheep, No	677	935		
Hides, lbs	93,090	117,495	89,600	5,300
Highwines, brls	364	208	159	805
Wool, lbs	166,894	87,243	46,278	69,230
Potatoes, bu	247	351	47	
Lumber, m feet	4,48	7,310	2,492	2,064
Shingles, m	1,010	2,090	1,561	2,011
Lath, m	70	210	190	401
Salt, brls	10,165		3,410	2,396

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 395 bu wheat; 4,263 bu corn; 1,673 bu oats; 2,396 bu rye; 1,218 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 674½ cars wheat; 533¼ cars corn; 6,000 bu No. 1 do; 62,300 bu No. 2 do, and 15,000 bu rejected do, by canal; 64½ cars oats; 33 cars rye; 63¼ cars barley. Total (1,369 cars) 599,000 bu.

Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed by some shippers because they cannot load vessels after 6 o'clock at night, without signing a paper absolving the warehouse-men from all responsibility for errors in grade, in the absence of the State Inspector. They say that in the present crowded condition of the elevators, and the great pressure on track, the State Inspectors ought to be willing to make over hours when wanted; and a great many people agree with them.

The quality of the wheat now coming into the city from the new crop is first-class, but the working quality of some of it might be much improved by cleaning it of dirt, and taking the oats out. Several lots have arrived here recently which would have passed as No. 1 if properly cleaned, and were placed in a low grade for want of about one cent's worth of trouble per bu on the part of the owner.

The pressure of grain receipts has been so great that it is very difficult to keep pace with them in unloading here. Some of our railroad yards are blocked up with cars not yet unloaded. It is stated that orders have been issued along the lines of the C., B. & Q. Railroad to receive no more grain for a few days, till the present accumulations here can be worked off. Some of our warehouses are refusing to receive canal grain, holding that their first duty is to receive that arriving by rail.

There was some excitement to-day about a statement to the effect that one firm here receives something like one hundred cars of wheat per day over the Rock Island Railroad, while would-be shippers to other firms here find it impossible to obtain cars for any amount.

A lively little discussion also arose on the subject of grain deliveries. It is now the custom to carry round receipts for grain before 3 o'clock, and to take in the bills for collection, where the parties are known to be good, any time during the next two hours, when deliveries are not in order. A prominent operator, who sent out a rather large lot of corn yesterday afternoon, with intent to escape the accumulation of ½c per bu storage, was surprised to find most of it returned to him from other parties just before the stroke of 3. This would not have been possible if the intermediate parties had been obliged to make out their bills before making the delivery. He claimed to-day that this mode of procedure ought to be insisted on in every case. To this it was objected that in no other branch of business is the rule followed. An order for dry goods or groceries may be filled, and the goods delivered several days before the bill is sent in; but the buyer has the right to insist on receiving a bill for his goods, and a receipt for the money, when payment is made.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were more active to-day, and nearly all the cereals were stronger, in sympathy with the tone of advices from Eastern points. There was a better shipping movement, but, except in wheat, there is still a piling up of grain here at a rapid rate, which threatens to fill up our elevators to their utmost capacity before the edge of winter. The shipments are now being conducted by rail as much as possible, which is an unprecedented circumstance in summer.

In the market for dry goods there was a satisfactorily active movement, at firm and unchanged prices. Groceries continue in good demand to supply interior merchants and local retailers, and firmness prevails in all departments. The only quotable change to-day were ⅛c advance in hard sugars, and 5c advance in extra sugar-house syrups. The butter and cheese markets were only moderately active, and values were not subjected to any material fluctuation. Coal remains firm. The inquiry for grain bags continues in excess of the supply, and the recently-advanced prices are easily sustained; Stark at 37½c; Lewiston at 35c; Otter Creek at 34½c, and American at 33c. The hay market continues dull, with prices unsettled and weak. There is at present no margin for Eastern shippers, and for pressed hay the market is entirely nominal. Hides were again quoted active and firm, with an advance in green calf and kip skins. Leather, tobacco, wood, and pig iron were unchanged. Oils met with a liberal demand at generally firm prices.

The demand for lumber at the yards continues to improve, the inquiry from country merchants being particularly good. Prices are without material change, but strong. The wholesale market was fairly active, though there was very little offering until towards noon, and the market was firm at an average advance of 50@75c ₩ m ft. Nails are in good demand and very firm, at $4.50 rates net. In fact, they have advanced at the factories, and will probably be quoted at $4.62½ here to-morrow. Metals, tinners' stock, and iron are meeting with a steadily increasing demand on both local and interior account, and the market for all of these goods is quoted firm at present rates. There was no specially new feature to note in naval stores, cooperage, or building materials. Wool is active and firm, and an advance of 1c is noted in fine washed fleece. Timothy seed was in fair demand, closing a shade easier. Prices ranged from $2.50@3.00 for common to choice seed. Domestic green fruits were rather quiet; and grapes and pears were lower. The poultry market was liberally supplied, and prices for both chickens and game were weak and lower. Eggs continue to advance under a good local demand.

Lake freights were a shade more active at unchanged prices to Buffalo, at 10c for oats, 13c for corn, and 14c for wheat. Carriers asked 1c advance early, but modified their views when they found that shippers were resorting to railroad cars in preference, and that the latter, with no higher rates and quicker time, were powerful competitors. Kingston rates were advanced to 20c on corn, and 22c on wheat, there not being the same competition by rail to Canadian ports as to Buffalo. A total of 12 charters was reported, which will carry out about 285,000 bu wheat.

Highwines were active, but very weak, being demoralized towards the end of the session by a report that New York had receded to 95c, which was probably a mistake, owing to an error in transmission. Sale was made early of 100 brls at 98c; then of 100 brls at 97c, and finally of 150 brls at 95c, which was a drop of 5c per gallon from yesterday. Total sales, 350 brls. The market closed with nominal sellers at 95c, and no buyers. Our own receipts were more liberal, and a better supply was reported from New York, while there were whispers to the effect that some shipping orders on European account had been withdrawn.

Provisions were rather more active, and very steady at previous quotations. Mess pork was a shade firmer in tone, under a fair demand, and the report of light stocks, while meats were dull, though there is not much here. There was more inquiry for winter options in the speculative articles, but none for meats. It is strange that hitherto there has been no European demand for meats, as up to this date last year large quantities had been sold in that direction; probably it is because present prices are considered too high, for there certainly is as much need for meat on the other side of the Atlantic as ever. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller September, $15.85@15.90; do seller October, $15.00@15.25; do seller December, $13.37½@13.50; seller January, $13.40@13.50; lard, cash or seller September, $7.80@7.87½; summer do, 7½@7⅝c; seller November, 7⅝c. Lard, seller December, 7⅛c; do seller January, 7⅜c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 9½@11¼c. Dry salted meats steady at 7¼@7½c for shoulders; 8¾@9c for short ribs; and 9@9¼c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 8⅛@8¼c. English meats, 9¼@9⅝c for short ribs; 9¾@9⅞c for short clear. Summer-cured meats quotable at ½c below these prices. Short ribs, seller December, at 6¾@6⅞c, boxed; do short clear, 7c. Bacon is quoted at 9c for shoulders; 10½c for clear ribs; 10⅝c for short clear; and 13½@14¼c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $23.00@23.50. City tallow, 7@7½c; grease quotable at 4¾@6½c. Sales were reported of 1,000 brls mess pork, seller the month, at $15.87½; 1,000 brls do seller December at $13.50; 130 brls old pork at $15.00 cash; 500 tcs lard at 7⅜c; 1,000 tcs do seller December and January at 7⅛c.

The following are the stocks of hog products on hand in this city on Sept. 1, 1873, as reported by the packers and warehousemen to the Secretary of the Pork Packers' Association, as compared with Aug. 1 and July 1, 1873:

	Sept. 1.	Aug. 1.	July 1.
Clear pork, brls	10	10	10
Mess pork, new, brls	13,918	34,897	43,052
Mess pork, old, brls	8,364	13,200	15,724
Prime mess pork, brls	100	209	201
Lard, tcs	16,582	27,887	34,263
Sweet pickled hams, tcs	6,847	9,448	*13,657
Sweet pickled hams, brls	240	1,067	2,315
Bacon hams, pcs	24,500	57,100	
Dry salted shoulders, lbs	474,293	983,225	2,419,000
Rough sides, lbs	18,000	18,000	130,000
Long clear middles, lbs		50,000	50,000
Short clear middles, lbs	721,074	1,479,074	2,044,074
Short rib middles, lbs	1,940,750	2,780,750	4,773,750
Bellies, lbs	80,000	160,000	151,000
Grease, pkgs	1,362	2,055	2,840

*Including bacon hams.

All the meats held by the jobbing trade are included. Lard held for manufacturing purposes not included.

Flour was more active, and a shade firmer, being in liberal demand for export, while there was a fair inquiry from local dealers. Shippers bought the bulk of the flour sold, taking all lots offered, and about cleared the market both of springs and winters, making little distinction between new and old. The demand was largely stimulated by the anticipated advance in through freights next week. Bran was quiet, and salable at the recent advance. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $7.25; 100 brls do at $7.00; 25 brls do at $6.50; 475 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (old Minnesota) at $6.87½; 200 brls do (Minn.) at $6.45; 100 brls do at $6.37½; 400 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.75; 4,200 brls do on private terms. Total, 5,800 brls. Also, 20 tons bran at $12.00 on track. The following was the range of prices at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 7.00@ 9.00
Red winter extras	6.50@ 7.50
Good to choice spring extras	5.75@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.50@ 5.50
Minnesotas (patent)	9.00@10.25
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00@ 7.50
Spring superfines	2.75@ 4.75
Bran	12.00@12.50

Wheat was very active and quite strong, advancing 1½c per bu on the leading options, and 3c on cash lots, from the topmost prices of yesterday, though the receipts were again very large. The foreign markets were again quoted higher, and New York followed suit with a better export demand. Our market was tame early, but it was soon apparent that the shipping inquiry was urgent, and cash prices advanced rapidly in consequence, dragging options after them, but more slowly, in sympathy. The shipping movement was principally by rail, except to Canadian ports, and this caused a rather marked discrimination against receipts in houses which are not so easily reached by cars from Eastern lines. The demand was probably stimulated by the expectation of an advance in rail freights at the beginning of next week, as well as the knowledge that New York is comparatively bare of stocks, while the weather in Great Britain for several days past has been so bad as to seriously interfere with the gathering in of the crops. Many of the shorts grew alarmed at the prospect, and some who had sold quite freely yesterday eagerly covered to-day. The most important fact in the situation was that notwithstanding the scarcity of freight room, the shipments of yesterday were considerably in excess of the receipts. Seller the month opened at $1.14, and advanced irregularly to $1.15⅛, closing at $1.15¼. Seller October sold at $1.13@1.14⅝, closing at $1.14. Seller the year sold at $1.10½@1.11¼; cash No. 2 spring closed firm at $1.17⅝, with a nominal premium of ¼c for receipts in the Northwestern Elevators; No. 1 spring closed at $1.20½ (Northwestern do at $1.22); No. 3 do at $1.12; and rejected do at $1.04. Winter wheat was inactive. Cash sales were reported of 4,500 bu No. 1 spring at $1.20½; 12,400 bu do at $1.20; 6,600 bu Northwestern do at $1.22; 20,400 bu No. 2 spring $1.17¾; 7,200 bu do at $1.17⅝; 9,400 bu do at $1.17½; 6,000 bu do at $1.17⅜; 22,400 bu do at $1.17; 5,600 bu do at $1.16¾; 35,200 bu do at $1.16½; 35,200 bu do at $1.16⅜; 21,800 bu do at $1.16¼; 10,000 bu do at $1.16⅛; 37,400 bu do at $1.15⅞; 25,000 bu do at $1.16; 20,400 bu do at $1.15¾; 2,600 bu do at $1.15½; 800 bu do at $1.14¾; 400 bu No. 2 Northwestern at $1.17½; 13,600 bu do at $1.17; 4,000 bu do at $1.16¾; 7,200 bu do at $1.16½; 3,200 bu do at $1.16¼; 4,400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.12; 6,400 bu do at $1.11½; 25,200 bu do at $1.11; 2,000 bu rejected at $1.04; 800 bu do at $1.03½. Total, 445,500 bu.

Corn was much less active, but very firm, advancing ⅛c, under the influence of somewhat smaller receipts, a higher quotation from New York and Liverpool, and a check in the upward movement in freights. The European buoyancy would undoubtedly have caused much greater strength here, but for the fact that shippers claim it does not pay to operate, and were afraid to enter the freight market lest they should put up rates to a still higher point by competing with the wheat-shippers. This left the market principally to the speculators, but the fresh receipts offered were willingly taken to carry against options sold for October. The large volume of corn here, and its rapid increase, both act as a drag upon prices, and tend to neutralize the effect of the reports received here almost daily that the crop of 1873 is unmistakably short. The augment yesterday was over a quarter of a million bu,—a rate which could not continue long without exhausting our storage capacity, on corn alone. Seller the month or cash No. 2, opened at 40⅞c, and advanced to 41⅛c at the close. Strictly fresh receipts commanded ⅛c, and high mixed ¼c premium, closing at 41¼c and 41⅜c respectively. Seller October sold from 42⅜c early to 42⅛c at the close. Seller last half of October sold at 43c. Rejected was scarce and strong, opening at 37c, and closed with firm holders at 38c. Cash sales were reported of 20,000 bu high mixed at 41⅜c; 12,600 bu do at 41⅝c; 18,000 bu do at 41¼c; 70,400 bu No. 2 at 41⅛c; 78,000 bu do at 41⅛c; 52,800 bu do at 41⅛c; 25,000 bu do at 41⅛c; 6,400 bu rejected at 38c; 2,000 bu do at 37½c; 2,400 bu do at 37⅛c; 800 bu do at 37½c; 4,000 bu do at 37c. Total, 292,400 bu.

Oats were less active, but strong, in sympathy with wheat and corn, and averaged ⅛c higher, but were not so firm towards the close of the session, though reported higher in New York,—a fact which brought out several sellers, who were anxious to profit by the improvement. The receipts exhibited a slight falling off, but the shipments were again lamentably small in comparison. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 28⅛@28⅜c, and seller the year at the same, both closing with the inside bid. Seller October sold at 28⅝@28⅞c, closing steady at 28⅝c. Cash sales were reported of 13,600 bu No. 2 at 28⅜c; 38,000 bu do at 28¼c; 5,000 bu do at 28⅛c; 18,000 bu do at 28c; 3,600 bu do, white, at 30c; 3,600 bu do at 29½c; 3,600 bu rejected at 26c; 600 bu do at 25½c. Total, 86,000 bu.

Rye was quiet, but ½c higher, there being a good demand, while holders were generally unwilling to sell at the recent decline. The receipts are on the increase. Cash sales were limited to 4,000 bu No. 2 at 68c. Rejected was nominal at 61@62c; seller the month at 67c bid, and seller October at 65@67c.

Barley was more active, but weak, declining 5@10c per bu, under the fact of larger receipts and consequently more liberal offerings. The arrivals thus far have been small, but country holders evidently see in the premium for September delivery that it will be to their advantage to forward all they can send in this month. No. 2, cash or seller September, opened at $1.30 (the option), and fell to $1.25 at the close. Seller October sold at $1.20, and seller the year at $1.20@1.25. No. 3 opened at $1.00, and fell to 90c at the close. Rejected closed at 75c. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 at $1.28; 400 bu do at $1.26; 800 bu do at $1.24; 2,400 bu No. 3 at $1.00; 1,600 bu do at 98c; 1,200 bu do at 92c; 1,600 bu do at 91c; 800 bu do at 90c; 1,600 bu rejected at 78c; 2,000 bu do at 76c; 2,800 bu do at 75c; 600 bu by sample at $1.30; 400 bu do at $1.25; 400 bu do at $1.15; 400 bu do at $1.10; 400 bu do at $1.02½; 500 bu do at 90c; 100 bu do at 80c; 400 bu Utah on private terms, supposed to be $1.75. Total, 20,800 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade of this city to-day:

SEPT. 4.—London—Floating cargoes wheat off coast firm. Cargoes of wheat on passage upward tendency. Number of cargoes of wheat and corn on passage to United Kingdom moderately decreased since last week. Weather in England shows signs of improvement. Short ribs, 40s 3d. Liverpool—Wheat steady. Corn brisk. Stretfords 40s.

RAIL FREIGHTS.

It will be seen by reference to our local columns, that the advance on rail freights to the East is ordered sooner than was anticipated. An addition of 5c per 100 lbs will be made on grain and fourth class to the seaboard and interior New England points, making 50c to Buffalo.

THE GRAIN GLUT.

We have referred elsewhere to the order to take no more grain at stations on the C., B. & Q. Railroad for a few days, till the tracks can be cleared of loaded cars. We add the following dispatch:

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 4.—The Rock Island Railroad officers have received notice that Chicago is full of grain, and that the Company have about 600 cars on the track which cannot be unloaded; hence shipments have stopped till Chicago can unload.

FOREIGN BREADSTUFFS.

The *Mark Lane Express* makes the following review of the week ending Aug. 18, embracing Great Britain and the Continent:

The intensity of the heat has caused such a simultaneous ripening that North and South have been equally benefited, and there have been many new samples offering for sale throughout the length and breadth of the land. They so generally cast last year's produce in the shade that we could not be surprised at the high prices demanded, which certainly prevented much business being transacted, but as old samples diminished rates for the new cannot fail to be speedily established. Our neighbors, the French, show a further advance in prices all over the country, and have already sent many buyers on this side the channel. Rates there have risen from 1s. 3d. to 5s 10d. per qr., and Paris quotes a rise of 2s. 3d. per qr. in wheat and 3s. 3d. per sack in flour. We think, however, that prices for a time have reached their highest, as the course of events with the finest weather is without precedent, for amidst these changes our own consumptive inquiry has scarcely raised prices 1s. But the features of the wheat trade in both countries have been very similar, viz: the exhaustion of old stocks, and a great superiority in the samples of the new, though the yield is deficient, more especially in France. If, however, the real deficiency in flour there does not exceed 12 per cent, the advance more than covers it. It is pretty certain to bring out much more liberal supplies as threshing proceeds, and some of the present excitement will probably give place to more moderate views. We do, indeed, fear in certain localities that our yield will be quite as short, and that the great counties, Essex and Kent, whatever they may show in excellence, will be fearfully below the mark; but let us hope these estimates have been exaggerated, and at any rate it is well for the country and Mark Lane that this season these counties will recover their old reputation. Belgium, Holland, and Germany have also felt the influence of the French advices.

Under date of the 20th ult., Mr. James Sanderson writes to the London *Times* as follows:

Taking England generally, I estimate the wheat yield to be 20 per cent under average. The grain is of good quality and in excellent condition.

To report on the barley crop is more pleasing. A considerable area intended for wheat was sown in barley, consequently the area under barley is unusually large. Notwithstanding the absence of frost in winter, a moderately good seed-bed was secured, and the braird was vigorous, although somewhat irregular. The plants are thick in the ground, the heads are long, and the grains are closely set. The quality generally is fair, and the condition good, although in some instances the sample is somewhat shriveled and steely, but recent showers will improve the grain for malting purposes.

There is a considerable difference this year between the wheat and barley harvests, and in several districts the former will be finished before the latter is commenced. I estimate the yield of barley crop at 15 per cent over average.

The oat crop, usually productive in wet seasons, is in many instances, a failure this year. It suffered severely in spring from wireworm and grub, pests always severe after a mild winter. As in ordinary seasons, so also in this winter, oats were the first crop that was harvested. The area under winter-sown oats, however, is being gradually diminished. I estimate the yield of the oat crop to be 10 per cent under average.

The bean and pea crops are remarkably good, especially in the north and midland counties. The bean crop especially has escaped the attacks of the fly, and will probably prove to be 15 per cent over average. It is unusual to have three good bean crops in succession.

A large area has been planted with potatoes. This crop is singularly regular, and promises a large yield. From its forward state it is more likely to escape disease. I have seen indications of the disease only in Lancashire and Cheshire.

Turnips and mangold are singularly promising; there is scarcely a failure to be seen, while the crop generally, irrespective of light or heavy manuring, good or bad farming, everywhere luxuriates.

LATEST.

Wheat was active in the afternoon, and advanced ⅛c, closing at $1.18 cash, and sold at $1.15⅜@1.15⅝ seller the month, closing at the outside; also at $1.14⅛@1.14⅝ seller October, and $1.12 seller the year. Corn was fairly active and easier, closing at 41½c seller the month, and sold at 42⅜@42¼c seller October, the latter option closing at the inside. Oats sold at 28⅛c seller the month, and 28⅝c seller October. Three charters were reported, one for wheat to Buffalo at 14c, and two for corn to Buffalo at 13c. Capacity, about 50,000 bu corn and 26,000 bu wheat.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 4.

ALCOHOL—The tendency is still downward, and prices are 10c lower than yesterday. Quotable at $1.90@1.95 for 94 per cent proof.

BEANS—Were quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote: Prime Navies, $2.50@2.60; prime medium, $2.35@2.40; common to fair, $1.25@2.00.

BUTTER—There was a fair activity in the demand for this staple, both local and outside buyers ordering with considerable freedom. In values no important change was visible. The prevalent feeling, so far at least as the better grades were concerned, was one of firmness, and the annexed quotations were fully sustained: Choice yellow, 22@25c; medium to good, 17@20c; inferior to common, 12@15c.

BAGGING—Remains firm. Grain bags continue active, but for other goods in the list the inquiry is only fair. Following are the quotations: Stark A, 37½c; Ludlow A, 35½c; Lewiston A, 35c; American A, 33c; Amoskeag A, 33c; Otter Creek, 34½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27@28c; wool sacks, 65@65c.

BROOM CORN—There was no special change to note. Common corn is selling to manufacturers, but choice is rather dull at the prices asked. We repeat: No. 1 hurl, 8@9½c; No. 1 stalk, braid, 6@7c; No. 2 do, 5@6c; No. 3 do, 4½@5c; red tip, 3½@4½c; pale and red, 3@4c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Trade continues fair and prices steady as follows: Stucco, $3.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ₩ brl; Rosendale cement, $2.25@2.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 ₩ brl; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 ₩ brl; white sand, ₩ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ₩ bu, 40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $55.00@60.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50@10.00; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $26.00@30.00; do, do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

CHEESE—Dealers report a strictly fair demand for cheese, and, with no surplus stock on hand, prices are easily sustained. We quote: York factory, 12½@13½c; Ohio factory, 11@12½c; Western factory, 11@12½c.

COAL—Was firm and without quotable change. Prices range as follows: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $9.50@10.00; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Cannel, $10.00; Indiana Block, $7.50@8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Cherry Mine, $8.00; Minonk, $6.00; Kingston, $7.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Was in moderate demand at former prices. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.00@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $30.00@35.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $9.00@10.50; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Are meeting with a fair local inquiry; and strictly fresh offerings were firm at an advance. Now quotable at 13@14c. Old stock sold at 12½c.

FEATHERS—Sell readily at full prices. We continue to quote: Prime to choice live geese feathers at 75c; jobbing price, 82½@85c; mixed feathers, 25@75c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—The fish trade continues satisfactorily active, with prices firm and steady. We repeat our list as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $12.50@12.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; summer-cured codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.25@6.50; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brl, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 33@35c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.50@9.75.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Under this head the changes were few and unimportant. Apples are neglected and weak, but the general market continues active with prices firmer. Quotations are as follows: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9½c; figs, drums, 12@14c; figs, box, 15@16c; French prunes, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, 14@15c; raisins, layers, $3.25@3.30; raisins, Muscatel, $3.50@3.70; raisins, Valencia, 11½@12c; Zante currants, 7½@8c; citron, 44@45c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan sliced, 10½@11c; Michigan quarters, 9@9½c; Western do, 7½@8¼c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; peaches, pared, 24@25c; peaches, halves, 10@11c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 15@16c; raspberries, 42@44c; pitted cherries, 28@30c. NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24c; Naples walnuts, 27@28c; Chilli walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 8@8½c; Tennessee peanuts, 7½@8c.

GROCERIES—An advance of ⅛c in hard sugars, and 5c in extra sugar-house syrups were the only changes noted to-day. A liberal amount of trading was doing in the different departments, and a firm, healthy tone pervaded the market. Coffees seem more quiet and settled than for some time past, but are held with undiminished firmness. Syrups, spices, sugars, and soap are very firm. We now quote:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 34@34½c; O. G. Java, 31@31½c; Java, No. 2, 30@31½c; fancy Rio, 27@27½c; choice do, 26½@26¾c; prime Rio, 25½@26c; good do, 25¼@25½c; common do, 24½@24½c; roasting do, 23¼@23½c; Singapore Java, 28@29c; Costa Rica, fancy, 26½@27½c; do, prime, 25½@26½c; Maracaibo, 26½@26½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19½@20c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12@13½c; crushed and powdered, 12@12¼c; granulated, 12@12½c; A, standard, 11½@11¾c; do, No. 2, 11¼@11½c; B, 11¼@11½c; extra C, 11@11¼c; C No. 2, 10½@10¾c; yellow C, No. 1, 10@10½c; choice brown, 10@10½c; prime do, 9½@10c; fair do, 9¼@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 10@10½c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; common do, 8@8½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9¾@10c; do prime, 9¼@9½c; do, fair, 8¾@9¼c; common, 8@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 75@80c; good sugar house syrup, 50@55c; extra do, 60@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do prime, 75@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 60@65c; common molasses, 30@33c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 38@40c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 26@29c; nutmegs, $1.30@1.35; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@18c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 6¼@6½c; Golden West, 6@6¼c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 6½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6½c; cocoanut, 7@7½c; Champaign, 6½@6½c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in liberal supply, and most varieties of domestic fruit were rather slow and easy. Grapes and pears were lower. Peaches are very scarce, and choice command full prices. It is said that Delaware peaches have been offered on this market. Following are the prices current: Lemons, $14.00@15.00 per box. California pears, $5.00@6.00 per case; do plums, $6.00 per case, 30 lbs; do, 15 lbs, $3.50@4.00; do grapes, $4.00@5.00 per box; apples at $1.00@1.75 (per brl) for common to fair; good to choice do, $2.00@3.00 per brl. Blackberries, $4.00@4.50 per case; wild do, $3.00@3.50 per case. Pears, 40@75c per box or basket; Bartlett's do, 75c@$1.00 per box. Peaches, 40c@$1.25 per box or basket; do choice per basket, $1.50@2.00. Grapes per case (3-lb boxes) $2.00@2.00; do 35 lbs, $2.50; do, in baskets, 40@50c; 5@7c per lb; Delaware do $5.00 per case. Siberian crab-apples, 35@40c per basket. Green gage plums, $2.50 per basket. Blue (Michigan) plums, $2.00. Plums in cases, $4.00 per ½ bu. Cranberries, $4.00 per bu.

HOPS—Old hops are selling at 20@45c, the outside price for strictly choice. The market for new hops is not yet established, a few bales of choice have been sold at 50@55c, but this can scarcely be regarded as a fair quotation. Parties are offering to contract at 45c.

HAY—Remains dull and drooping. Buyers are few, and in pressed hay hardly enough is doing to establish market values. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers—cars to contain 20,000 lbs,—as follows: New timothy, prime, $14.00@15.00; do, No. 1, $13.00@14.00; do, No. 2, $10.00@12.00; prairie, upland, $11.00; do, midland, $9.00@10.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $10.00@12.00; prairie, $8.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Continue to move on a liberal scale, and the market maintains the firm tone that has characterized it for some time past. A slight advance in green calf and kip skins is noted, but otherwise the quotations remain unchanged: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@10½c; green calf, 16@17c; veal-kip, 13@13½c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 18@19c; long-haired kip, 11@11½c; deacon skins, 50@60c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—A steady improvement is noticed in the demand for iron, and the market is quoted firm at present rates, as follows:

Iron	3 6-10@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5¼ @ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	5 @ 6¼	rates
Norway iron	9 @ 9½c	₩ lb
Norway nail rods	9½ @10c	₩ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	₩ lb
Cast plow steel	11½ @12c	₩ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	₩ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20c	₩ lb
English tool steel	21½ @23	rates
English spring steel	11 @12	rates
American cast spring steel	11 @13	rates
Steel tire, ¾-in	8½ @ 9	rates

LEATHER—Is in good request at full prices, the market ruling firm as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 35@ 41
Country harness	33@ 38
Line, city, ₩ lb	41@ 44
Kip, ₩ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	25@ 28
City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft	25@ 27
Country upper	23@ 26
Collar, ₩ ft	20@ 22
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	32@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 33

OAK.

Calf	1.20@ 1.45
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	60.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	55.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.35
French kip, 80 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Merchants report a fairly active and steadily increasing business, the prevalent tone being one of firmness for all materials. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50; do, 20x28, $27.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11½@11¾c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates; Russia iron, 23c; do No. 1 stained, 20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 15@20 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 38c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle. 25 per cent discount; fence wire, 7¼c; by car load, 7¼c.

NAILS—The telegraph informs us that the nail-makers at Pittsburgh have advanced the rates to $4.62½, with 12½c off to the trade for this market; but our merchants have not yet been advised of the fact, and are selling to-day at $4.50. We repeat: 10@60d per keg, $4.50 net; 8d do, $4.75; 6d do, $5.00; 4d do, $5.37½; 3d do, $6.00; 3d do, fine, $7.50; 2d do, $7.75; clinch, $7.00.

NAVAL STORES—Are in tolerably good demand at the rates following: Manila rope, ₩ lb, 17½@18c; sisal rope, ₩ lb, 15½@16½c; sash hemp cord, ₩ lb, 20@25c; marline, ₩ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ₩ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ₩ bale, $5.00@5.50; pitch, ₩ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ₩ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—No important change in price of goods coming under the head was noted. Orders are coming in freely and the market may be quoted active and firm. Carbon, 17c; extra lard oil, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 90c; do boiled, 95c; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $1.90@2.00; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 52c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha common, 15@16c.

PAINTS, COLORS AND PUTTY—Are moving with fair liberality, and the market is working a little firmer. There were, however, no quotable change and we repeat our list as follows:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.00@11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	11.50@12.00

COLORS.

Masury's railroad colors	12.50
Palace car colors, in cans	9.50@10.50@11.50
Rochelle ochre, casks, $3.00; brls	3.25@ 3.50
English Ven. red	3.50
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	11.50
American red lead	11.0
English vermilion, per lb	1.50@ 1.55
Scarlet vermilion	23.00
Paris white, casks, $3.00; brls	3.25@ 3.50
Whiting	1.75@ 2.00

PUTTY.

In bulk	3¼@3½c
In bladders	3½@4c

POULTRY AND GAME—The receipts were quite large this morning, and the market was rather dull, prices ruling weak for small and old chickens, while choice, fat springs sold at former prices. Prairie chickens were also lower, being more plenty. We quote: Old chickens, $3.50@4.00; large spring do, $2.75@3.25; small do, $2.00@2.50; ducks, $2.75@3.00; prairie chickens, $2.25@2.50; snipe, 75c; pigeons, dressed, $1.40 per doz.

POTATOES—The offerings are still large, but choice fresh lots sell readily to the retail trade at $2.00@2.50 per brl. Common stock is dull. Early rose are quoted at 60@75c per bu; sweet at $3.25@3.50 per brl.

SEEDS—Timothy seed was fairly active, yesterday's prices being sustained until towards the close, when the market was a shade easier. Quotations range from $2.50@2.65 for common, $2.65@2.80 for medium, and $2.85@2.90 for prime; choice, $3.00. Clover sold at $6.50. Flax was nominal at $1.90. Sales include 58 bags choice timothy at $3.00; 579 bags prime at $2.80; 221 bags do at $2.85; 400 bags medium at $2.80; 40 bags do at $2.77½; 205 bags do at $2.75; 355 bags do at $2.70; 125 bags do at $2.65; 12 bags common at 2.60; 53 bags at $2.55; 20 bags at $2.50; 35 bags prime clover at $6.50.

SALT—Was in good demand, and firm at the quoted prices: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.10; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; ground solar, $2.15; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.00; ground alum, $2.25.

TEAS—Steady improvement in the situation of this market is reported, the demand showing a steady increase, while prices are firmer and tending upward. Following are the current quotations: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@90c; common imperial, 55@65c; good to choice, do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Is steady at former quotations:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Continues in good demand at the quoted prices: Beech, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

WOOL—This market continues active and firm. The receipts are fair, but stocks are not accumulating. Prices are unchanged, except for fine washed fleece, which is quoted at 1c higher, or at 48c. We quote:

Tub, washed, No. 1	50c
Tub, washed, extra and medium	45@48c
Tub, washed, common to fair	40@45c
Common dingy	35@40c
Fleece, washed, XXXX, light	40@43c
Fleece, washed, XXXX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	39@42c
Coarse, washed	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	28@30c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	25@27c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	23@27c
Super and extra pulled	33@35c

Burry wool, 5@10c less.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 4.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,819	7,994	509
Tuesday	3,341	9,482	1,137
Wednesday	3,294	10,039	677
Thursday	3,300	14,000	310
Total	12,554	41,585	2,632
Same time last week	13,880	35,226	2,653
Week before last	8,829	46,887	3,389

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,631	5,310	....
Tuesday	1,677	7,678	....
Wednesday	1,465	8,411	....
Total	4,773	21,399	....

CATTLE—The general features of the market were substantially the same as on the preceding days of the week. There was a good attendance of the different classes of buyers and an abundant supply of stock, but trade was destitute of animation, and the prevalent feeling was again one of depression. A still further decline at the East is reported, and for anything not prime holders found it impossible to effect sales except at something of a concession from former rates. The offerings of prime beeves were few—barely a dozen droves all told—and these were readily disposed of at full prices, and $5.50@6.00 for fully matured steers, averaging from 1,250 to 1,550 lbs. Butchers supplied their wants principally at $2.25@3.50 for Texans and poor natives. Stock steers were neglected at $2.75@4.00. The market closed dull with much common stock unsold.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.80@6.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.40@5.70
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,500 to 1,300 lbs	4.80@5.20
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@4.75
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.25@4.25
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.50@2.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
19	stockers	1,053	$3.75
19	stockers	1,016	3.75
37	choice steers	1,365	5.60
41	cows	864	3.37½
19	extra steers	1,375	6.00
17	Texas cattle	973	2.50
17	Texas cattle	949	2.40
17	Texas cattle	699	2.30
104	Texas cattle	1,079	4.55
19	Texas cattle	1,295	5.40
32	Texas cattle	1,295	5.40
44	Texas cattle	1,426	5.40
83	Texan steers	1,198	4.90
32	Texan steers	1,272	5.50
[illegible]	good steers	1,261	5.00
[illegible]	cows	975	3.10
20	choice steers	1,315	5.60
[illegible]	good steers	1,275	5.35
[illegible]	choice steers	1,349	5.50
[illegible]	good steers	1,216	5.00
140	Texas steers	862	3.00
19	Texas steers	882	2.90
67	good steers	1,182	4.62½
16	good steers	1,290	5.00
24	cows	904	3.25
20	cows	956	3.50
26	good steers	1,250	5.12½
57	choice steers	1,370	5.60
17	good steers	1,245	4.87½
35	butchers' stuff	1,118	4.00
58	choice steers	1,375	5.75
68	good steers	1,281	5.25
66	good steers	1,267	5.37½
59	good steers	1,269	5.25
49	good steers	1,250	5.40
51	good steers	1,231	5.40
35	good steers	1,270	5.15
105	extra steers	1,355	6.00

HOGS—Trade opened fairly active at yesterday's prices, and continued fairly active and steady to the close. The receipts were heavy, amounting to some 14,000, but the wants of shippers and local buyers proved nearly equal to the supply, only a few hundred head remaining unsold. Sales were reported at $4.35@4.85—mostly at $4.40@4.75. Light grades sold at $4.60@4.85, and heavy at $4.35@4.60. Transactions embraced the following:

HOG SALES.

[illegible]

SHEEP—Under this head there is no material change to note. Notwithstanding the fact that the demand is still confined to supplying local consumers the receipts are kept down to so low a point that sellers find no difficulty in fully sustaining prices, and we again quote the market steady and firm at $3.00@3.75 for common to medium; and at $4.00@4.50 for good to choice. Part of a car-load of extra fetched $4.75.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
82	103	$4.40	82	105	$3.25
104	87	3.75	36	134	4.75
101	88	3.95	84	90	3.70
75 each		3.00			

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 4.

Early in the morning the offerings were rather light, but during the day considerable lumber arrived. There was a good attendance of buyers, and the market was active at an average advance of 50@75c per m ft for joists, scantling, boards, and strips, while, in one or two instances, an advance of $1.00 from last week's prices was obtained. This advance is about equal to the recent rise in lumber freights. The market is firm at the following prices: Good to choice boards and strips, $12.25@15.75; common to medium, $9.50@12.00; joists and scantling, $9.25@10.25; pickets, $8.00@9.25; lath, $1.75; shingles, $3.00.

Following are the sales:

Cargo schr Raleigh, from Muskegon, 140 m strips and boards at $15.00; schr Skidmore, from Pentwater, 100 m piece stuff at $10.00; schr Hurlbut John, from Pentwater, 72 m piece stuff (largely 16-foot) at $9.75, 30 m pickets at $9.00. Sold by William Mosiade.

Cargo schr Pilot, from Muskegon, 120 m strips and boards at $11.00, 80 m lath at $1.75; schr Herald, from Ludington, 140 m strips and boards at $12.50, 10 m lath at $1.75 (mill tally); schr Gipsey, from Muskegon, 75 m common strips and boards at $10.00, 50 m joists and scantling at $9.50. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr E. R. Blake, from Muskegon, 100 m strips and boards at $12.25, 20 m lath at $1.75; schr Felicitous, from Manistee, 180 m joists and scantling at $10.25. Sold by R. K. Hickford & Co.

Schr White Oak, from Manistee, 150 m joists and scantling at $10.25; schr Michelson, from Manistee, 140 m joists and scantling at $10.25; schr Whirlwind, from Ludington, 110 m joists and scantling at $10.00; schr E. Day, from Ludington, 121 m joists and scantling (largely 12-foot) at $10.00, Ludington tally. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo barge Wyoming, from Grand Haven, 136 m mill-run lumber at $15.50. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $3.00; Ludington, $2.75; Muskegon, $2.50; Oconto, $3.50; Menominee, $3.75; White Lake, $2.75; Pentwater, $2.75; Grand Haven, $2.50.

AT THE YARDS.

The yard-trade is fairly active, and increasing. The demand from the country is excellent, and there is a fair inquiry on local account. The market is firm at the quotations:

First clear	$50.00 @55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00 @51.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00 @40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00 @45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	40.00 @42.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00 @23.00
Common siding	19.00 @20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00 @35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00 @30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00 @38.00
A stock boards	34.00 @37.00
B stock boards	27.00 @30.00
C stock boards	15.00 @20.00
Common boards	13.00 @15.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	12.00 @13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00 @16.00
Pickets, square	14.00 @15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00 @14.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00 @16.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00 @20.00
Lath	1.75 @ 2.00
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @ 2.00
A or Star	3.25 @ 3.50
Shingles on track	2.50 @ 3.12½
No. 1 sawed	1.25 @ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@120.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@25.00; flooring, $30.00.

Ash—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@12.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@12.00.

Hickory—Clear, $30.00@60.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@13.00.

Maple—Clear, $35.00@[illegible]; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@15.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $[illegible]; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, [illegible]; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, [illegible].

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, [illegible]; do counters, [illegible]; rosewood, [illegible].

MILLINERY.

CHOICE MILLINERY!

We are now prepared to display a large line of

Hats, Feathers

AND

FLOWERS,

Fall Styles

At Popular Prices.

WEBSTER'S

241

WEST MADISON-ST.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	¶ 5:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	[illegible]

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROADS.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Express via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	‡ 9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Express, via Main Line	‡ 9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
St. Louis Express, via Jacksonville Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wenona, Lacon, and Washington Express	* 4:20 p. m.	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	[illegible]

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
(a) Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	[illegible]
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	[illegible]
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	[illegible]
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	[illegible]	[illegible]
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Green Bay Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
b St. Paul Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Marquette Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
b St. Paul Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st. Special Inducements. Great New Route. [illegible] A. T. & S. F. R. R. W. F. WEBB, Gen'l Agent.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	[illegible]

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket office, northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	* 5:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Night Express, via Main Line	†10:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 24 LaSalle-st.; and at Illinois Central Depot.

Leave Chicago	[illegible]
Arrive at Lafayette	[illegible]
Arrive at Indianapolis	[illegible]
Arrive at Cincinnati	[illegible]

Trains arrive at Chicago at [illegible] Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. [illegible] baggage checked and take train at [illegible] Depot.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SCHOOL SITE,

Near Corner of Twenty-sixth-st. and Western-av.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the Board of Education, Room 34, [illegible] until Saturday, Sept. 13, 1873, at [illegible] School Site not less than 150 feet front [illegible] Twenty-sixth-st. and Western-av. [illegible] dressed to the "Committee on Buildings [illegible]" and indorsed "Proposals for School Site." [illegible]

Clerk Board of Education.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 111 AND 113 [illegible]

COLLECTING A[illegible]

The Most Extraordinary [illegible] verance on the Part [illegible] Record.

There is a man in Chicago [illegible] Merrill, who is a queer mixture [illegible] perseverance. This man was [illegible] honest parents, in one of [illegible] New England towns, which [illegible] ancient River. Among [illegible] playmates was the son of [illegible] named Crouch. The so[illegible] Crouch, and he and [illegible] used to indulge in [illegible] game, playing marbles for [illegible] had more pocket-money than [illegible] easier for him to buy marbles [illegible] companion, so he did not [illegible] game. The consequence w[illegible] developed, to a wonder[illegible] the muscles and faculties [illegible] an expert player, and [illegible] were all owned by him. Th[illegible] and in all things. Be that [illegible] money possessed by young C[illegible] he took the fatal step so often [illegible] taken by young men in his [illegible] rowed ten marbles valued [illegible] Merrill, hoping to win with [illegible] in vain. The Fates [illegible] him. He borrowed the [illegible] the same value, and again [illegible] again he tried the same [illegible] start on a basis of ten borro[illegible] retrieve a lost fortune. One [illegible] the fact that he owed Merrill [illegible] had no wherewithal to liq[illegible] cent. After mature deli[illegible] that the only thing he could [illegible] the whole debt. This [illegible] did, and henceforth there [illegible] had counted on buying a gr[illegible] cluding a suit of clothes, [illegible] etc., with the wealth he was [illegible] When he found this was a [illegible] at first wild, and would not [illegible] reflection he thought he wo[illegible] Crouch; so when ever he [illegible] say, "Where is that [illegible] where or when he [illegible] the same question. Inde[illegible] Crouch that he had to leave [illegible] land home, and go out into [illegible] (Would that it had been col[illegible] days). In time, he came to [illegible] to be a rich man. As fortu[illegible] took a funny freak, and [illegible] poor man, also to Chicago, [illegible] who had not met since the[illegible] bors. Merrill saw the nam[illegible] companion, and found to [illegible] boy had become a man. No [illegible] all old scores would be forg[illegible] not that kind of a man. [illegible] reached Chicago, he went [illegible] and waited till he came, w[illegible] $6.45, with interest. This [illegible] refused, and Crouch passed [illegible] up for about three years, [illegible] Europe to escape such perse[illegible] take the precaution to close [illegible] ces, and Merrill simply [illegible] operations to the counting [illegible] about half-past 5 every mo[illegible] take himself, and as the [illegible] ployes would drop in, [illegible] with, "How are you pup? [illegible] hireling?" and like pleasa[illegible] salutations, until at [illegible] unbearable that one o[illegible] the gentleman by [illegible] neck on Wednesday last a[illegible] the sidewalk. He felt that [illegible] used, so he had his assail[illegible] case was tried before Banya[illegible] cided that Merrill was a m[illegible] should be publicly acknow[illegible] general attention he presen[illegible]

THE PROPELLER [illegible]

To the Editor of The Chicago [illegible]

SIR: We notice in the [illegible] the 3d inst., under the ca[illegible] item to the effect that the [illegible] of the Northern Transport[illegible] was rescued from the be[illegible] Lake Huron, on Sunday [illegible] New York, of the same l[illegible] gers on the Cleveland at [illegible] sider the report does inju[illegible] the propeller Champlain [illegible] well as to the Captain, o[illegible] Cleveland. The Clevela[illegible] rocks at Middle Island, [illegible] dense fog, at half-past 1 [illegible] ing. The propeller Cha[illegible] came to our assistance [illegible] our Captain, Brown. The [illegible] scow Clara, and lightere[illegible] Cleveland, the Champlain [illegible] frequent efforts durin[illegible] us off as the lightering [illegible] the New York, bo[illegible] sight, the Champlain [illegible] brought her in, and [illegible] second pull, hauled us off [illegible] passengers than could be [illegible] berths, and some, from the [illegible] from motives of safety, [illegible] the New York, leavi[illegible] full. Capt. Brown certainl[illegible] for his prompt and effectu[illegible] the vessel without any pa[illegible] saving a valuable cargo, [illegible] by handling, from a situat[illegible] The Captain of the Champ[illegible] crew, rendered every pos[illegible] the whole day; and the N[illegible] us all the assistance she [illegible] space of twenty minutes, [illegible] nearly accomplished, and [illegible] in twenty minutes [illegible] her assistance. We [illegible] and 6 o'clock p. m., a[illegible] during the night. Aft[illegible] twelve hours on accou[illegible] we proceeded on our voya[illegible] without exception, expre[illegible] in Capt. Brown's capacit[illegible] and deep gratitude for [illegible] save his passengers from [illegible]

F. M. Chapman, Chicago; A. B. Chamberlain, St. Jos[illegible]; Niagara Falls; E. C. Glover, [illegible] Keady, Peoria County, Ill.; [illegible] Coupee, Ind.; Samuel Keady, [illegible] grove, Detroit; J. C. Wilson[illegible] A. Hull, Ogdensburgh, N. Y.; [illegible] Mich.; S. M. Kinney, Mon[illegible]

CHICAGO, Sept. 4, 1873.

EDMUND BURK[illegible]

To the Editor of The Chicago [illegible]

SIR: People pay physic[illegible] of what they themselves [illegible] The simplest remedies [illegible] more efficacious than the [illegible] pounds, and the househo[illegible] ifics not to be found at [illegible] Burke speaks, in one o[illegible] simple, yet efficacious, [illegible] ployed whenever trouble[illegible] etc. It was to drink or [illegible] ter as fast as he could [illegible] was better, he said, befo[illegible] was seen in a health[illegible] getting up a circulation, [illegible] such impurities as cause[illegible] Burke was so enthusia[illegible] ter as a medicine that [illegible] cure almost any disease [illegible]

FINA[illegible]

A. G. SANFORD & CO., [illegible] ment, has money to lo[illegible]

CITY AND SUBURBAN [illegible] bought by C. W. PI[illegible] Rucker, 151 East Madison-st. [illegible]

CLAIMS AGAINST [illegible] Great Western, Illinois [illegible] Insurance Companies, [illegible] 10 Dearborn-st.

I HAVE $10,000 TO LOAN [illegible] cent at 10 per cent. Add[illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN—LO[illegible] real estate and other [illegible] mortgages wanted. [illegible]

MONEY IN SUMS OF [illegible] upon improved city pro[illegible] Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$10,000 OR [illegible] established commercial [illegible] for the purpose of [illegible] [illegible] Lock Box 28, Peoria, Ill.

WANTED—$1,500, 5 [illegible] [illegible] Principals address [illegible]

$50 TO $[illegible] TO L[illegible] Clark-st., Room 11, [illegible]

$13,000 TO LOAN [illegible]

$20,000 TO [illegible]

$25,000 WANTED [illegible]

COLLECTING A DEBT.

A Most Extraordinary Case of Perseverance on the Part of a Creditor on Record.

There is a man in Chicago of the name of Merrill, who is a queer mixture of cheek and pertinacity. This man was born of poor but honest parents, in one of the many beautiful New England towns, which lie along the Connecticut River. Among his companions and playmates was the son of a wealthy merchant named Crouch. The son's name was also Crouch, and he and young Merrill used to indulge in that fascinating game, playing marbles for keeps. Now, Crouch had more pocket-money than Merrill, and it was easier for him to buy marbles than it was for his companion, so he did not have to play as good a game. The consequence was, Merrill very fast developed, to a wonderful degree, all the muscles and faculties required to be an expert player, and soon the marbles were all owned by him. There is said to be an end to all things. Be that as it may, in time the money possessed by young Crouch had left, and he took the fatal step so often before and since taken by young men in his position. He borrowed ten marbles valued at ten cents from Merrill, hoping to win with them. But it was in vain. The Fates were opposed to him. He borrowed the same ten again of the same value, and again lost. Again and again he tried the same operation, trying to start on a basis of ten borrowed marbles and retrieve a lost fortune. One morning he awoke to the fact that he owed Merrill $6.43, and that he had no wherewithal to liquidate the indebtedness. After mature deliberation he decided that the only thing he could do was to repudiate the whole debt. This the young Pendleton did, and henceforth there was trouble. Merrill had counted on buying a great many things, including a suit of clothes, hand-sled, jack-lantern, etc., with the wealth he was so soon to possess. When he found this was a cruel dream, he was at first wild, and would not be comforted, but on reflection he thought he would worry it out of Crouch; so when ever he met him he would say, "Where is that $6.43?" No matter where or when he met him, it was the same question. Indeed he so persecuted Crouch that he had to leave his new New England home, and go out into the cold, cold, world. Would that it had been cold for the past few days. In time, he came to Chicago and grew to be a rich man. As fortune so often does, she took a funny freak, and brought Merrill, the poor man, also to Chicago, and made the men, who had not met since they were boys, neighbors. Merrill saw the name of his quondam companion, and found to his surprise that the boy had become a man. Now, one would think all old scores would be forgotten, but Merrill is not that kind of a man. The first morning he reached Chicago, he went to Crouch's office, and waited till he came, when he demanded his $6.43, with interest. This modest request was refused, and Crouch passed on. This was kept up for about three years, when Mr. C. went to Europe to escape such persecution. But he did not take the precaution to close out his entire business, and Merrill simply changed the base of operations to the counting-room of Mr. C., where about half-past 5 every morning, he would make himself, and as the various clerks and employes would drop in, they would be greeted with, "How are you pup?" or "How is Crouch's hireling?" and like pleasant and complimentary salutations, until at last it became so unbearable that one of the clerks took the gentleman by the nap of his neck on Wednesday last and laid him softly on the sidewalk. He felt that he had been misused, so he had his assailant arrested, and the case was tried before Banyon yesterday, who decided that Merrill was a man whose perseverance should be publicly acknowledged, and to attract general attention he presented the city with $3.

THE PROPELLER CLEVELAND.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We notice in the Milwaukee *Sentinel* of the 3d inst., under the caption "Disasters," an item to the effect that the propeller Cleveland, of the Northern Transportation Company's line, was rescued from the beach at Middle Island, Lake Huron, on Sunday morning, by the City of New York, of the same line. We were passengers on the Cleveland at the time, and we consider the report does injustice to the Captain of the propeller Champlain, of the same line, as well as to the Captain, officers, and crew of the Cleveland. The Cleveland ran hard on the rocks at Middle Island, Lake Huron, during a dense fog, at half-past 1 o'clock Sunday morning. The propeller Champlain, bound down, came to our assistance at day-break, and took on our Captain, Brown. They together secured the scow Clara, and lightered off the cargo of the Cleveland, the Champlain remaining and making frequent efforts during the day to haul us off as the lightering proceeded. When the New York, bound up, hove in sight, the Champlain steamed out and brought her in, and they together, in the second pull, hauled us off. We had many more passengers than could be accommodated with berths, and some, from this consideration and from motives of safety, procured transfers to the New York, leaving our cabin just full. Capt. Brown certainly deserves great credit for his prompt and effectual efforts in getting off the vessel without any perceptible damage, and saving a valuable cargo, very slightly injured by handling, from a situation where many a valuable craft has been wrecked, and few saved. The Captain of the Champlain, his officers and crew, rendered every possible assistance during the whole day; and the New York certainly gave us all the assistance she could during the short space of twenty minutes, when the work was nearly accomplished, and would have been done in twenty minutes more lighting without her assistance. We got off between 5 and 6 o'clock p. m., and reloaded the cargo during the night. After laying in port twelve hours on account of heavy weather, we proceeded on our voyage, every passenger, without exception, expressing great confidence in Capt. Brown's capacity as a sailing-master, and deep gratitude for his untiring efforts to save his passengers from anxiety and harm.

F. M. Chapman, Chicago; O. C. Bounds, Chicago; A. B. Chamberlain, St. Joseph, Mich.; E. M. Buck, Niagara Falls; E. C. Glover, Salina, Mich.; Thomas Kelly, Peoria County, Ill.; John Reynolds, Terre Haute, Ind.; Samuel Keady, Dunlap, Ill.; J. R. Cosgrove, Detroit; J. C. Wilson, Cherokee, Ia.; Charles A. Hull, Ogdensburgh, N. Y.; A. Burger, St. Clair, Mich.; S. M. Kinney, Montreal.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4, 1873.

EDMUND BURKE'S REMEDY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: People pay physicians for reminding them of what they themselves know, or ought to know. The simplest remedies are, generally speaking, more efficacious than the most complicated compounds, and the household often contains specifics not to be found at any drug-store. Edmund Burke speaks, in one of his letters, of a very simple, yet efficacious, remedy which he employed whenever troubled with headache, colds, etc. It was to drink or sip hot (not warm) water as fast as he could swallow it. The effect was better, he said, before than after meals, and was seen in a healthful perspiration, which, setting up a circulation, freed the system from such impurities as caused the sickness or pain. Burke was so enthusiastic a believer in hot water as a medicine that he maintained it would cure almost any disease to which flesh is heir.

X.

FINANCIAL.

A. G. SANFORD & CO., 146 DEARBORN-ST., BASEMENT, has money to loan at 9 and 10 per cent.

CITY AND SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE NOTES bought by C. W. PIERCE, Real Estate and Note Broker, 151 East Madison-st., Room 7.

CLAIMS AGAINST KNICKERBOCKER, HOME, Great Western, Illinois Mutual, and other bankrupt Insurance Companies, cashed by J. N. WITHERELL, 73 Dearborn-st.

I HAVE $10,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS REAL estate at 10 per cent. Address P 4, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN—LONG OR SHORT TIME—ON real estate and other good securities; purchase money mortgages wanted. LEVI WING & CO., 96 Dearborn-st.

MONEY IN SUMS OF $5,000 TO $50,000 ON FIRST-class improved city property. HILL & BLISS, 94 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$10,000 OR $15,000 CAPITAL IN A LONG-established manufacturing business, well located, for the purpose of enlarging the business. Address [illegible], Peoria, Ill.

WANTED—$1,500, 2 YEARS, 10 PER CENT, SE-curity [illegible] lot on Indiana-av., worth $4,750. [illegible] address Z 43, Tribune office.

$500 TO $2,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, [illegible] mortgages, or personal security. 148 [illegible] Clark-st., Room 11. GEO. M. McKENZIE.

$13,000 TO LOAN ON INSIDE PROPERTY for 5 years, in sums to suit; 10 per cent [illegible]. A. S. PALMER, Jr., [illegible] Washington-st.

$20,000 TO INVEST IN PURCHASE MORTgages, for account of Eastern parties; [illegible] MERRILL LADD, 184 Madison-st.

$25,000 WANTED IN SUMS OF $500 TO $20,000 on real estate security, long and short time; [illegible] in sums of $500 to $2,000, on [illegible] rate of interest given. S. W. KROFF, [illegible] Room 14.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB WEIL & CO., NORTH-west corner Dearborn and Madison-sts., 75x160 feet on the northeast corner of Calumet-av and Douglas-place, looking down the Grand Boulevard. Price, $15,000, subject to taxes of 1873. Terms easy. [illegible] will be worth $75,000 [illegible].
133x164 feet on Grand Boulevard, 264 feet south of Thirty-seventh-st.; cheap.
[illegible] corner of Douglas-place and Stanton-av., with a house, at a bargain.
[illegible] feet on South Clark-st., near Jackson-st., and near the Pacific Hotel and Post-Office. Price, [illegible] per foot. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT TWO-STORY FRAME and brick basement house of 12 rooms, conservatory, etc., with lot 50x180 to 20 foot alley, lot covered with shade trees, evergreens, etc. The house contains all the improvements and built for comfort, on Ellis-av., convenient to street cars, just in the very best neighborhood in the city; will take other property in part pay. For further particulars call on HILL & BLISS, 94 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTY FEET ON THE SOUTH-EAST corner of Cass and Ohio-sts. Price, $7,000. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 125 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR NORTHWESTERN CAR Shops and Central Park, easy terms, long time. To a party who will build immediately no cash required. Free ride to premises. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 132 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD 2-STORY COTTAGE HOUSE, 10 rooms, bath-room, closets, etc., in splendid repair and nicely finished, on Butterfield-st., near Thirty-third; west front; only one block from R. I. & R. R. [illegible] cheap and easy terms. DAVIS & PIKE, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WEST-ern-av., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-st., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down, and, if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEORGE CARDWELL, on premises, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES ON TWELFTH-ST., NEAR city limits; terms easy. Apply to EDWARD C. WALKER, 36 East Washington-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—FIFTY FEET OF GROUND ON Throop-st., near Van Buren; terms reasonable. Apply to EDWARD C. WALKER, 36 East Washington-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—HAVING TO LEAVE CHICAGO FOR a time, I offer 80 foot corner of West Lake and Vincennes-sts., two blocks west of Western-av., at the low price of $80 a foot, just outside of fire-limits; also my residence, 29 Artesian-av., one block from Lake-st., for $3,800, on easy terms; lot 25x125; house nearly new, barn, sheds, and in complete order. Apply on premises, before 8, and I will show property, or in the evening after 6 o'clock. M. HALL, 29 Artesian-av.

FOR SALE—PROFITABLE INVESTMENT—133¾ feet, east front on the 400-foot boulevard, and 173 feet north front on Humboldt Park, being the only piece of property with these fronts on this park, and such as sells for $250 per foot on the South Parks, and will soon bring that price here. I offer it for less than one-third of that price. Call early and get a bargain. O. G. BRYANT, Room 10, 133 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—25x25, PAULINA-ST., NEAR VAN Buren; 100x125, corner Ada and Randolph; house and lot, 295 West Lake; 75x125, corner Wood and Van Buren; 48x125, corner Jackson and Hamilton-av.; 45x150, corner Clinton and Harrison; house and lot 290 Fulton; 30 lots east of Central Park; 25x191, corner Kedzie-av. and Madison-st. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 183 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY HOUSE, 20x40—$400—CAN have 1 year's lease cheap. Apply to owner, on premises, 255 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR NORTHWESTERN CAR shops on four years' time. R. P. BLANCHARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE LOTS ON Adams-st., between Robey and Winchester-sts. On Robey-st., adjoining Adams-st. On Winchester-st., adjoining Adams-st. For prices and terms apply to ROBERT ELLIS, at office of Henry E. Pickett, 98 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON MADISON-ST., NEAR CENtral Park. R. P. BLANCHARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FRAME HOUSE, 17 ROOMS, 25-foot lot, corner South Halsted and Kramer-sts. J. G. SMYTH, 201 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY BETWEEN HARrison and Twelfth-sts., near Kedzie-av. R. P. BLANCHARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV.—204 FEET FRONT, corner of Prairie-av. and Fifty-fourth-st., near South Park. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FLOURNOY-ST.—TWO LOTS SOUTH front on Flournoy-st., between Robey and Hoyne. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—50x172 FEET WEST front, on Wabash-av., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth. Price low; easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BOULEVARD AND FORTY-FIRST-ST. —Lot 61 feet front on boulevard, corner of Forty-first-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NORTH CLARK-ST.—40 FEET FRONTing on North Clark-st., near Ohio. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FINE STONE FRONT RESIDENCE, new, all modern improvements, on West Adams-st., near Lincoln. Payment easy.
House and lot on Wabash-av.; east front near Eighteenth-st.; lot 25x191; cheap.
2-story and basement brick house on Michigan-av.; east front; great bargain or will trade for acre property.
ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NEW HOUSE, 9 rooms, with modern improvements, near Western-av.; will take lot or cottage as part pay. 75 Twenty-ninth-st.

FOR SALE—300 FEET AT GRAND BOULEVARD entrance to South Park, the best site on boulevard for a first-class hotel. It is the point. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—I WISH TO DISPOSE OF MY MARble fronts on Michigan and Prairie-avs., near Thirtieth-st., and will make the most favorable prices; also, cottage, 37 Artesian-av., near cars. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BOULEVARD AND FORTY-FIRST-st., lot 61 feet front on boulevard, corner of Forty-first-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BURNSIDE-ST., FIVE LOTS CORNER of Burnside (South Division) and Thirty-eighth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV., DESIRABLE BUILDING lot, 50 or 100 feet front by 160 deep, on Lake-av., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-seventh-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LASALLE-st. Cottage on Park-av., lot 25x125, only $3,500; easy terms.
Park-av., 20 lots near Staunton-st.
40 acres, Sec. 22, T. 38, R. 13, cheap; terms easy.
20 or 40 acres, Sec. 1, T. 37, R 13, northwest ¼.

FOR SALE—ONE LOT WABASH-AV., NEAR Thirty-first-st.; cheap; pavement assessment all paid. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NEW COTTAGE and lot; good neighborhood. WELLS, at J. V. Farwell & Co.

FOR SALE—LARGE LOT WENTWORTH-AV., near boulevard, only $25 per foot, a decided bargain. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—100 LOTS IN OUR NEW SUBDIVISION at prices and terms to suit all; water, schools, churches, and horse-cars convenient. Apply at 131 Madison-st., corner Clark. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOTS ON SOUTHWESTern-av., near Twelfth-st.; also, lots on Twelfth-st. and Western-av. Apply at 131 Madison-st., corner Clark. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE, PLEASANTLY situated, on Jackson-st., near Campbell-av.; marble mantel, water, and in a first-class neighborhood. Apply at 131 Madison-st., corner Clark. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN—100X133 feet fronting Central Park, on Madison-st. H. F. COY & CO., 123 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50x164 FEET NORTHWEST CORNER of Wabash-av. and Thirty-third-st., low price and easy terms. This is one of the best corners on the avenue for a residence; street will be paved in a month. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—125 FEET ON COTtage Grove-av., by 125 feet on Woodland Park. This choice property is directly north of Douglas Place, in the most rapidly-improving district on the South Side. The Douglas heirs' claim is satisfied. Price low and terms very easy. A. D. TINGLEY, 161 LaSalle, Room 44, or S. E. WELLS, 31 Vincennes-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD FARM. OWNERS CALL ON W. H. VAN ORNUM, Room 3½ Methodist Church Block, before 11 a. m., or after 3 p. m.

WANTED—80 OR 90 ACRES AT LOW FIGURES for all cash, in Thornton, or within twenty miles of the Court House. S 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—N. E. OR N. W. COR. LINCOLN, Wood, Hermitage, or Paulina-sts.; will pay ½ cash. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—240 ACRES VALUABLE COAL LAND near Braidwood, Ill., very cheap for cash or will exchange for house and lot, and assume small incumbrance. DAVIS & PIKE, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—4,000 ACRES OF FINE FARMING land in lots of 160 acres, $3 to $15 per acre. HILL & BLISS, 94 Dearborn-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $600 IN A GOOD cash business, paying very handsomely; money can be made in it; stock on hand for amount taken. For interview address W 14, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE RECTIFYING and wholesale liquor business with from $5,000 to $10,000 capital. The advertiser has had 20 years' experience, and has a large and valuable trade, not only in this city, but throughout the Western country. Could readily convince any reasonable man through the most respectable references of his ability to make money largely. Address L 91, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A RARE CHANCE FOR A good horse-shoer. A small capital required. Inquire at 1345 South Halsted-st.

PARTNER WANTED—I WILL GIVE A SMART, active young man with $3,000 in cash a half interest in my business, already established, and paying well to attend to city sales; have already invested equal amount myself. Those meaning business only need answer. Address K 85, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A LIVE MAN AS PARTner, with $500 capital, in a good paying business. Call 25 Desplaines-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A GO-AHEAD MAN WITH $3,000 cash, and who means business, as partner in a perfumery and chemical business which will pay over $1,000 per month, as an investigation will prove. Address Y 92, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 OR $600 CASH, to join with a practical man in purchasing the stock of a well-located and established business; will bear the closest investigation; a good opportunity. Address K 43, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

A SHORT-HAND WRITING CLASS IS JUST NOW being organized in the Metropolitan Business College, 165 and 167 Madison-st. The best teacher in the city; beyond question.

A LADY FROM ENGLAND WHO HAS HAD GREAT experience in teaching desires a position as governess in a family or school. She has resided in Paris, and is accustomed to teach German, French, and the various branches of English. She can also give thorough instruction in music, and possesses unimpeachable testimonials. Address T 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LADY TEACHER and little girl, a home where tuition in French, German, and music would be taken in part payment. Address K 21, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 171 ACRES, 12 MILES from the Court-House, in the Town of Norwood Park, one mile from the station of Norwood Park, 200 rods from Fairmount, formerly called Canfield, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. This farm is high and dry, and will subdivide in lots, under the highest cultivation. Buildings: Brick house, with 14 rooms; barn 40x50; barn for stock; 27x60-feet ice-house, &c. Fruit: Apples, cherries, currants, &c. Gravel street goes to Chicago on the south side of the farm; street on the east side goes to Fairmount Station; street on west side goes to Park Ridge Station. Good water. Price, $160 per acre. Terms: One-third down, balance on time. Notice—This property is very cheap, less by $75 per acre, than can be bought in this vicinity. Real estate men, if you want to buy or sell this property, inquire of the owner, 61 North Sangamon-st. J. B. FOOT.

FOR SALE OR RENT—LAKE FOREST RESidence, pleasantly located. Also vacant lots.
Austin lots, pleasantly located, convenient to depot, church and school; will build houses to order and sell on easy terms.
Irving Park, houses and 50 foot lot, worth $460, will exchange for Chicago property.
Evanston, good residence, new, pleasantly located; small cash payment, balance easy terms.
CANFIELD & MATTISON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY J. GOODRICH, 125 DEARborn-st.
2½ acres, n w ¼, sec 34, 38, 14.
5 acres in Morton's lot, fronting Central Park; cheap.
5 acres in Witherall's sub n e ¼ of n e ¼, sec 27, 38, 14.
20 acres in sec 18, 37, 14, fronting on State-st.
100x161 feet, fronting on Indiana-av., near Seventieth-st.
40 feet fronting on Oakwood Boulevard, near Vincennes-av.; $160 per foot.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—HOUSES and lots on easy terms. Come and see them. JOHN CULVER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$7,500 FOR 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling, in good repair, on Randolph-st., near Elizabeth; rented till next May for $1,300. This is offered at a sacrifice to satisfy mortgage, and must be sold. AYRES & EOFF, 74 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—60x125 FEET, CORNER OF WARREN-av. and Page-st., $200 per foot; easy terms. AYRES & EOFF, 74 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—25x130 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON INDIana-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st., $160; on long time. AYRES & EOFF, 74 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL HOME AT HYDE Park; all modern improvements, large grounds, trees, and shrubbery; near depot and lake. Offered at a great bargain. Also two small places at $4,500, lot 50x175 to alley. On Lee-street near depot; good houses. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE CHOICE LOTS NEAR ROCK Island Co.'s shops, State-st., at a bargain. Will exchange for North Lake Shore property. BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., No. 7 Hawley Building.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES NEAR BRIGHTON; only $1,250 per acre, if taken at once. Look at it. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—WE ARE offering several choice and desirable acre tracts of grove and ridge property very cheap.
160 acres in Sec. 8, [illegible], Sec. 13, 37, 13, ridge and grove.
10 acres in Sec. 20, 37, 14, fronting Western-av.
20 acres in Sec. 30, 37, 14, opposite Morgan Park.
10 acres in Sec. 30, 37, 14.
10 acres in Sec. 30, 37, 14.
And several other large and small tracts.
C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL 50 OF THE CHOICEST lots in North Evanston to those who will build, and 7 houses and cottages, for monthly payments, or on 10 years' time, with nothing but interest paid yearly in advance. C. R. BROWNE, 153 Monroe-st., or Evanston.

FOR SALE—TWO 5-ACRE GROVE LOTS ON THE ridge, Washington Heights, $400 per acre; a bargain. GIBSON & HOSMER, 158 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—MAKE YOUR RENT BUY A HOME—Ten very desirable 2-story houses, eight splendid cottages, all on large lots, and within one block of depot, at Englewood, on monthly payments, by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 273 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR 2-STORY HOUSES ON MONTHly payments, at South Evanston. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., 273 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON—A LARGE 2-story house, 9 rooms, newly painted, papered, and put in complete order, connected with sewer to the lake, lot 50x150, and a large barn; $5,000.
Also a few choice lots at figures which will make you certain of a handsome profit, sidewalks all laid, fine trees, &c. Call and go with us free of expense.
OSBORN & SKILLMAN, 126 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE SUBURBAN RESIDENCE and grounds at Waukegan, Ill., ¼ mile from depot, Gothic Milwaukee brick house, 13 rooms, new stables and coach-house, with 15 acres of land, handsomely ornamented, with good garden, and 1,000 fruit trees in full bearing. To any one wishing to buy a truly comfortable and desirable suburban home this presents a rare opportunity. Apply to A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 128 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—CHOICE grove lots at $10 to $15 per foot, including sidewalks. Also, good houses for sale and to rent on easy terms. SAMUEL POLKEY, 144 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN HYDE PARK, NEAR COTtage Grove-av. R. P. BLANCHARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AND ACRE PROPERTY ON Washington Heights, cheap and on easy terms. R. P. BLANCHARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK blocks or lots; some special bargains. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH RAVENSWOOD PROPERTY—Splendid building lots; thoroughly drained, close to churches, schools and society—$10 per foot and upwards.
Special bargain in 217 ft. directly opposite the station, $1,800—less than $750 per foot.
Ravenswood—Desirable house and 60 ft of land—$3,800; easy terms. ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—34, 48, 72, AND 29 FEET ON COTTAGE Grove-av., at Forty-second-st.; front east; at an unprecedented bargain. J. B. TAYLOR, 53 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH EVANSTON—CHOICE LOTS with sidewalks for $175 to $375, in $10 monthly payments. WM. P. THAYER, basement, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—10 ACRES in the heart of the town, surrounded by fine improvements; offered much below its value, for a few days. MASON & MILLS, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—9¾ ACRES, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, corner Western-av., and Wilcox-st.; the highest and most beautiful corner on the hill; near the new Female College; offered at a bargain for a few days. DAVIS & PIKE, 125 Dearborn-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

12 ELDRIDGE-COURT—A NICE FRONT PARLOR, furnished or unfurnished, with board; all modern improvements.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-house; first-class board, with rooms, $4.00 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day-board, $4.

396 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, hot and cold water, to rent, with board; also single rooms. Miss FORSYTH.

506 WABASH-AV.—A HANDSOME SUITE OF furnished rooms; also single rooms, to rent with board.

548 WABASH-AV.—LARGE ALCOVE ROOM, unfurnished, (except carpets) to rent with board. Also furnished rooms.

608 WABASH-AV.—BOARD AND ROOMS TO first-class parties only.

750 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms, with excellent board and a pleasant home; day boarders also wanted.

871 WABASH-AV., ONE LARGE AND ONE small room, with board. From October 1, two very pleasant east-front rooms, unfurnished. House modern and location desirable.

927 WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-FIRST-ST.—Desirable rooms, en suite or single, furnished or unfurnished. Table first-class. Terms reasonable.

1121 STATE-ST., NEAR TWENTY-FOURTH—South Side House, a pleasant family hotel. Excellent table and room, at $5 per week.

MICHIGAN-AV., SOUTH OF TWENTY-SECONDst.—To rent, with board, in a private family, a front parlor, unfurnished, except carpet; also a suite of rooms on second door, gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Address K 83, Tribune office.

West Side.

20 NORTH SANGAMON-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT rooms to rent, with board, for man and wife or three gentlemen.

44 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A NICELY FURNISHed front room, with board; all the modern improvements, pleasant location, and comforts of a home.

96 AND 98 ASHLAND-AV., CORNER MONROEst.—Elegantly furnished front rooms to rent, with board.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—DElightful accommodations for two young people, or young married people. Front room; house, table, location, and surroundings unusually inviting. Only one block from Madison-st. cars, two from Union Park.

222 WEST MONROE-ST., ROOMS EN SUITE or single. Suitable for gentlemen and wives, or gentlemen. First-class accommodations; brick house; all improvements. Barn to rent.

330 WASHINGTON-ST.—ELEGANT AND NEWly furnished rooms to rent, with board.

399 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms, with board. All modern conveniences.

408 WEST MONROE-ST.—A GENTEEL PRIvate family have a very pleasant large front room, furnished, to rent, with board, to two gentlemen. Six o'clock dinner.

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—SUITE OF rooms, also large room, with board.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN THE best neighborhood on the West Side, have a suite of south front rooms to rent, with board. House has all the improvements. Family of four. Address D 12, Tribune office.

North Side.

208 SEDGWICK-ST., ONE BLOCK OF THE CARS—Nicely furnished room, with good board for lady and gentleman or two single men.

292 SEDGWICK-ST.—GENTLEMEN BOARDERS wanted in American family, with no children. Street-cars pass the door.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WELL-FURNISHED AND PLEASANT room on Michigan or Wabash-avs., south of Thirtieth-st., for 1 gentleman. Address C 17, Tribune office, to-day and to-morrow.

BOARD—A FRONT SUITE OF ROOMS WITH closet, for gent and wife, in private family, with board, near Union Park. Address, stating location and terms, C 98, Tribune office.

BOARD—COMFORTABLE ROOM AND GOOD board for gentleman and wife. Terms not to exceed $60 per month. Best references. Address F 16, Tribune office, giving particulars.

BOARD FOR SELF AND WIFE IN PRIVATE family, where there are no other boarders. Good accommodations desired; north of Thirty-first-st. and east of State. Address F 80, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LEASE OF A 13-ROOM HOUSE IN good location on West Side, 15 minutes' walk from old Court-House; hot and cold water, bath, furnace, &c., well suited for boarding-house. Address C 99, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS TICKETS TO ST. Louis via either route, at $9 each. Inquire at 101 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN 61 YEARS OF AGE wishes to sell his $5,000 life insurance in the Charter Oak Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., taken 8 years ago and premium paid up to next February. Address C O 61, Tribune office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WANTED—500 M. GOOD COMMON BRICK ON 2 years time, with interest. Address S 97, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—NO. 100 THIRD-AV., FINE BRICK house, 12 rooms, modern improvements; near Harrison-st.; cheap. C. W. RIGDON, 143 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT 2-STORY CORNER house, southwest corner Thirtieth and Butterfield-sts., two blocks west of State, eight rooms, furnace, range, bath-room, hot and cold water. Rent reasonable.

TO RENT—598 WENTWORTH-AV., A NEAT COTtage, containing six rooms, with water in kitchen; also furniture for sale, cheap. Inquire on premises, or of C. S. BURROWS, Room 1, 139 Clark-st.

TO RENT—NO. 34 THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., TWO-story frame, eight rooms, good repair. Rent very low. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st., 31 Vincennes-av., after 5 p. m.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—A FIRST-CLASS STONE front house near Thirteenth-st., handsomely furnished; furnace, range, etc.; winter coal in; rent $250 per month, quarterly in advance. Address, with reference, E 10 Tribune office.

TO RENT—A NEW 5-ROOM COTTAGE WITH pantry, closets, and basement, rent $14. Also, a 12-room house, rent $40. Apply to Mr. GILBERT, Water Department Board of Public Works.

TO RENT—397 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., A GOOD brick house, all modern improvements, 15 rooms; rent, $75 per month. Inquire at 23 and 24 East Randolph-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, WITH or without barn. Inquire of N. SAWYER, 150 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT—CHEAP—3-STORY BRICK BUILDING, No. 382 Warren-av. Inquire at 156 West Randolph-st., in store.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, HOT and cold water, grained throughout, choice neighborhood; $55 per month. 190 South Leavitt-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, 73 North Lincoln-st.; rent, $30. Inquire at 674 Washington-av., corner of Lincoln-st.

TO RENT—$20 PER MONTH, NEAT SIX-ROOM cottage, No. 595 Wentworth-av. C. J. ADAMS, Room 16 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—FINE STONE FRONT HOUSE ON Wabash-av., and furniture for sale, or will exchange furniture for good Chicago property and pay difference, if any, in cash. H. C. LORD, 151 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT—MY TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, WITH brick basement, water, and modern improvements, 1136 West Madison-st.; cheap. FIELD & CO., 133 East Washington-st., Rooms 3 and 4.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 7 ROOMS AND SEVERAL closets; Carroll-st., near Hoyne; in good order. IVES & ROBINSON, Room 12 Methodist Block.

TO RENT—HOUSE IN KENWOOD, ONLY $35 PER month. Inquire of THOMAS KANE, 136 State-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 7 ROOMS, ON WESTERN-AV., between Adams and Jackson-sts.; $30. Inquire at 163 East Washington-st., Rooms 18 and 19.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—294 Warren-av., 2-story and basement brick house; 12 rooms, all modern improvements. M. H. HALL, 77 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—TO A PARTY WHO WILL board owner, a brick house with all modern improvements, in good repair; rent, $1,500. Apply 341 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE, NO. 1 MAY-ST., with five rooms, $20 per month; cottage, 73 Ashley-st., $15 per month. N. F. MERRILL, 12 Otis Block.

TO RENT—HOUSES—BY D. COLE & SON, HOUSE Renting Agents, 183 West Madison-st. Something new coming in every day, from $15 to $100 per month. Call and look over our list.

TO RENT—NEW 6-ROOM HOUSE, $17. NEW 10-room house, $35. Handsome 7-room cottage and barn, $35. L. WHITNEY, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT—TWO COTTAGES, 78 AND 80 SMITH-ST., one block west of Union Park; also 4 rooms on ground floor; terms reasonable. Inquire at 85 and 87 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT OAK PARK, ON GAL. DIV. OF C. & N. W. R. R., in a pleasant location, convenient to depot, a new first-class built house, containing 11 rooms, with bay windows and grates in both parlors; also, a good frost-proof, dry cellar under whole house; well and cistern water. Address or inquire of E. H. HUMPHREY, 161 North Union-st., from 11 to 12 a. m., or 4 to 5 p. m.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—QUIET ROOMS; PRIVATE FAMILY, new house, new furniture; 12 Twelfth-st., near Michigan-av.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, PLEASantly located and convenient to horse-cars. Inquire at the place, 200 West Madison-st. Mrs. J. PARKER.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, BY the day, week, or month, at the St. Elmo, Nos. 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.; charges reasonable.

TO RENT—NICE FRONT ROOM FOR TWO GENtlemen; quiet location; home comforts. 144 North Peoria-st., corner Hubbard.

TO RENT—THE LOWER STORY OF COTTAGE 225 Green-st., corner Tyler, 6 rooms; $36 per month. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS AT 384 Wabash-av., by the month.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or single, at No. 155 and 157 Washington-st. Apply at Room 37.

TO RENT—NICE NEW ROOMS AT 119 SECONDst., for families without children; bed-room and press $3; 2 rooms and pantry $8; suite of 4 rooms, $14 to $16.

TO RENT—NICE SUITE OF ROOMS TO FAMILY without children, $16; can take building material or work in payment. Inquire 302 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—TO LADIES OR MARRIED COUPLE, unfurnished rooms in a private family; references required. 463 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—CHEAP—TWO NICE ROOMS, WITH water and closets, at No. 23 Gold-st. Apply to P. McHUGH, Room 32, 173 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS AT low rates, at 42 Harrison-st., opposite Post-Office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, 25, 35, AND 50 cents per day. Apply at Room 11, third floor, 177 West Randolph-st. Gents only.

TO RENT—TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ADjoining front rooms, suitable for two gentlemen. Fine private house. Terms moderate. Call at 370 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished, by D. COLE & SON, House Renting Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR IN suit, 161 South Clark-st., opposite Arcade Court.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORES AND BASEMENTS IN BLOCK corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

TO RENT—HALF STORE, 190 WEST MADISONst. Inquire same place.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—A FINE DESK ROOM, CHEAP. Apply at 154 Madison-st., Major Block, Room C.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 10 OR 12 rooms on South Side, south of Eighteenth-st.; possession in October; will pay six months' rent in advance if party wishes. Address No. 4 Hawley Building.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, in a desirable locality, North, South or West Side, by a couple without children. Address Y 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—6 OR 8 NEW ROOMS OVER a store, on West or South Side. Would take a small house; rent not to exceed $35 a month. Address Q., care Ritchie & Duck, 154 and 155 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICE COTTAGE, OF from 4 to 6 rooms; must be near street cars and on West Side. Address J. H. DEVOR, 19 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN AND wife, about 3 rooms, furnished or not, for light housekeeping, or furnished room and board in private family; terms moderate; east of State and north of Twenty-second-st. D 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 7 OR 8 rooms, in a good neighborhood, or part of a house, same number of rooms. Must be convenient to street cars; give full particulars. Address, for three days, K 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY OCT. 1, SMALL STORE, or half basement or part of one, on South Side, for a first-class bouquet store. Address EDGAR SANDERS, 111 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—40 FEET ON MARKET-ST., NEAR Randolph, for productive city property. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

TO EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK—BLOCKS OR lots, for improved unincumbered property in city or country towns. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—10 SUBURBAN LOTS FOR TWO draught horses, harness, and lumber wagon. 201 West Van Buren-st.

TO EXCHANGE—KENWOOD—A BEAUTIFUL large residence lot, high, very deep; will exchange for city unimproved or desirable suburban. JOHN M. WAITE, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO OR SUBURBAN property, a neat farm near Louisville, Ky., worth $10,000; might put $2,000 cash in for good trade. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO FARMS WITH IMPROVEments, 740 acres in a body; sell singly or together; also, house, 2-story and basement brick, on Wabash-av.; will take improved or unimproved inside city property. H. M. SEAVEY, 120 Lake-st., from 10 to 12.

TO EXCHANGE—BROOKLYN, N. Y., REAL EState for Chicago property, real estate, or merchandise. Address MATHEWS, 80 and 82 Adams-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR 1 OR 2 SMALL HOUSES AND assume light incumbrance, 2½ acres in Blue Island, at depot, surrounded with improvements; will make a nice home, or can be sold in lots. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY OR SUBURBAN PROPerty, a farm of 600 acres, of which 450 are in the highest state of cultivation. Price, $12,000. Inquire of B. J. NOCKIN, 199 East Randolph-st., Room 6.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE HORIZONTAL ENGINE, 12x28, two boilers, each 42 inches diameter, with 38 3-inch tubes; also, steam-drum, pipe, and all connections of the above. Can be delivered Sept. 15. Are now running at the Chicago White Lead and Oil Company's manufactory, corner Green and Fulton-sts.

FOR SALE—125 HORSE-POWER STEAM-ENGINE, cylinder 20x30 inches, on extra heavy bed; two tubular boilers, 52 inches by 16 feet, with all pipes and connections complete; a No. 5 Knowles' steam-pump complete, and every article required to set up said machinery and put it in successful operation. This is a most perfect outfit, and will be sold at a bargain for cash or good securities. It is now set up, ready to run, and may be removed if sold, or a favorable lease of the premises may be obtained. For further information apply to ELMES, FURBER & CO., 65 and 67 South Clinton-st., Chicago.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—THE FATHER OF JOHNNIE PANkor, a child supported for ten months by the Half Orphan Asylum, is requested by the lady managers to report within two weeks at the Asylum, otherwise his child will be sent to the Home of the Friendless.

PERSONAL—J. L. SEWARD. THERE IS A LETter for you at the Mattison House. Please call, or send your address to me. J. H. PERRIER.

PERSONAL—FERD. C. ALLING, PRINTER, Peoria, wife dangerously ill. Inquire at the office of the Secretary Typographical Union.

MUSICAL.

MUSIC—H. T. MERRILL WILL RESUME TEACHing on the piano, organ, and voice, Sept. 8, 1873. Residence, 120 Park-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER WHO CAN ADVANCE at least $1,000; good security, fair salary. Address S 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN, AGE 16 to 20, for notion department; open evenings. Apply to E. H. McDOWELL, corner of Halsted and Adams-sts.

WANTED—COPYISTS. RAPID WRITERS ONLY need apply. "Our Fireside Friend," 100 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—A DRY GOODS SALESMAN. MUST have No. 1 reference. J. B. SIMPSON, 636 West Lake-st.

Trades.

WANTED—HARNESS-MAKER; GOOD, STEADY job for a first-class workman. Address SMITH & DUNCAN, 141 Lake-st., Chicago, or GILBERT & KEMP, Aurora, Ill.

WANTED—PHOTOGRAPHER, ONE WHO IS competent to take charge of chemical room. No loafer or bummer need apply. NASON & WARNE, 379 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARDER. NONE other need apply. Also, girls to run knitting machines. Address C. F. KEATLEY, Council Hill Station, Ill.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD CARPENTERS CAPABLE of doing the trimmings of a first-class house, who desire to purchase a lot at cash figures at Evanston. I will pay such parties fair wages till December, and perhaps longer, and will pay half cash, balance turn towards a lot, and give long time for payment of lot. C. R. BROWNE, 153 Monroe-st., or Evanston.

WANTED—3 OR 4 GOOD CARPENTERS AT $2.75 per day, steady work until Christmas. Apply to A. LYON, northwest corner LaSalle and Adams-sts., Rooms 27 and 28, between 11 and 12 o'clock a. m.

WANTED—30 MEN AT GARD'S STEAM BRICK Yard, Ashland-av., south of Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—LATHERS. APPLY NEXT PACIFIC Hotel, on Clark-st., this morning. Come prepared to work.

WANTED—BAILER FOR GOOD PAY. INQUIRE at 42 West Monroe-st. MRS. FITZ.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PLUMBER AT 469 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—CARPENTER WORK IN PAYMENT for lot, South or West Side. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, Room 16, 133 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH FOR WAGON WORK. Apply to JOHNSON BROS., 265 West Lake-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS, IN REAR OF 1504 Michigan-av. Stairbuilders' shop.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR FOR A. KRUSE'S Photograph Gallery, 286 North-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER, AT 270 State-st. VALADANS.

WANTED—A TREER AND CRIMPER AT PRATT & HALL'S Boot and Shoe Factory, 255 and 257 Monroe-st., corner Market.

WANTED—BAILER. GOOD PAY OFFERED. Address W 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD TINNER. M. W. & F. LESTER, 294 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PRACTICAL CUTTER to go out in a good country city. Call in the morning, between 10 and 12, at corner of Wabash and Randolph-st., at CAHN, WAMPOLD & CO.

WANTED—GOOD BLACKSMITH TO GO SHORT distance in the country; steady work. Call at 86 West Van Buren-st., between 12 and 1 to-day.

WANTED—PLASTERERS CORNER OF HARRIson and Robey-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MEAT-CUTTER AT MURPHY'S Market, 182 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CONFECTIONER ON STARCH work, at 80 State-st. Good wages paid to a good hand.

WANTED—TEN STONE MASONS TO-DAY, ON State-st., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third.

WANTED—TINNERS, INQUIRE ON ROOF OF Singer Building, corner State and Washington-sts., BOOMER & JENKS.

WANTED—TINNERS, AND GOOD HOT AIR furnace workmen, at 329 and 331 State-st. BOOMER & JENKS.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER FOR STEADY work. Apply at 643 West Lake-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A MAN AND TWO GOOD HORSES BY the week or month, to be used in our own double truck. Address L 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO TAKE CARE OF horses and drive a team. Apply to JOHN J. GILMORE, northeast corner of Clark and Erie-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD TEAMSTER AT NO. 346 WEST Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN—NONE NEED APPLY but those having the best of recommendations. Apply at 46 Wabash-av., between 9 and 10.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—100 SAW-MILL HANDS, 100 WOOD-choppers, 50 railroad hands; also furnace makers, plumbers, sewer-builders, &c., at 37½ West Randolph-st.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD MEN; LEAVE TOnight; 10 sawmill hands, $26 to $35 per month and board; free fare. 30 North Clark-st., Room 9.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT, to call on McIntyre & Co., 71 South Canal-st. We can guarantee $30 a week.

WANTED—THOSE LOOKING FOR SITUATIONS as clerk or salesman, can apply to 275 East Madison-st., Room 16.

WANTED—100 SWEDE AND GERMAN LABORers. Wages $2 per day. Free fare. Steady work for 2 years. Apply to C. V. SNELL, Agent, 259 Randolph-st., Lind Block.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS, $2 PER day; also, men for coal-mines, brick-yards, stone-quarries, choppers, saw-mills, farms, etc. For particulars apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st., and 101 South Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—THREE GOOD MEN TO TRAVEL AND canvass for pictures, on salary or commission. Will give permanent employment to the right kind of men. GOTTWALS & McDONOUGH, 207 South Clark-st.

WANTED—ACTIVE MEN AND WOMEN TO SELL our goods in city and country; $5 a day. Call on or address WASHBURN BROTHERS, 36 North Canal-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO FILL A SITUATION OF trust. Apply at 275 East Madison-st., Room 16.

WANTED—AT BIGELOW HOUSE, CORNER WAbash-av. and Twenty-first-st., a good reliable man as fireman.

WANTED—AT 180 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 9, men, farmers preferred, in country trade. Great inducements. L. S. RICHARDSON & CO., Patent Solicitors.

WANTED—ADVANCE-MAN. TROUPE READY to start. One that can furnish $50. WM. LOWE, 75 Canal-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL INTELLIGENT MEN AND boys that can raise a little cash, to canvass for a quick-selling article that pays $30 to $45 a week in city and country. RAY & CO., 184 East Randolph-st., Room 18.

WANTED—SEVERAL SMART WOMEN TO SELL my goods in city and country; only small capital required, and steady business, paying from $5 to $15 a day. MRS. PALMER, 184 Randolph-st., Room 18.

WANTED—2 GOOD MEN TO INTRODUCE A NEW article that is bound to sell at sight. Large profits. Call after 10 o'clock. J. C. COOPER, 128 South Clark-st., Room 10.

WANTED—AN AMATEUR PIANIST TO ACCOMpany singing at the "Windsor Castle," 295 State-st.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD; MUST be a good penman; references required. Apply at 325 Wabash-av., up stairs.

WANTED—SODA BOY—HONEST, QUICK, OF good address. Apply early at BUCK & RAYNER'S, Clark-st store.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELLING salesman, well posted on the road. No others need apply. Apply 138 State-st.

WANTED—A BOY WHO CAN WRITE A GOOD hand; also, Gordon press boys, at 122 East Lake-st., in printing office.

WANTED—TEN GOOD MEN TO WORK AT A saw-mill in Michigan. Free passage to mill. Apply to FERRY & BRO., west end Eighteenth-st. bridge, to-day.

WANTED—4 GOOD RESTAURANT WAITERS AT BURCKY & MILAN'S, 167 and 169 East Madison-st.

WANTED—BOY, ONE USED TO GLUING AND sand-papering. 27 North Jefferson-st., basement.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A FEW BOARDING HORSES WANTED TO FILL up my new stable, 23 and 24 East Adams-st. ALONZO EATON.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINE CARRIAGES and buggies, light road wagons, etc., at low prices. 25 and 29 South Clinton-st. H. B. HILL.

A GOOD HORSE, WAGON, AND HARNESS; also, shelving, counters, and fixture for grocery. Address H, Parker House, corner of Madison and Halsted-sts. Call between 12 and 1 o'clock.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR WEST SIDERS—I WOULD respectfully inform the public that I have opened a boarding and sale stable, Nos. 25 and 27 West Washington-sts., with 150 stalls, and have just received two carloads of horses from the country. G. S. McHENRY.

FOR SALE—BEST SHIFTING-TOP LIGHT BUGGY (for the price) in Chicago; $100 cash. Apply at Union Lithograph Co., Nos. 1 to 9 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A SPAN OF CARRIAGE HORSES, either together or separately, at 59 Twenty-fourth-st. MRS. E. CROCKETT.

FOR SALE—LARGE YOUNG BUSINESS HORSE, or will exchange for top buggy and harness. N. F. AVERILL, 12 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—SIX OR EIGHT GOOD HORSES, suitable for work or driving. Also, a lot of second-hand double and single harness. Those wishing good bargains can call on O. P. BAKER, 403 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BAY HORSES AND COW; ONE of them trots inside of 2:40; will be sold cheap for cash. Apply at 235 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS KIMBALL JUMP-SEAT buggy, pole and thills. Inquire at Grand Pacific cigar store at 10 or 11 a. m.

FOR SALE—DOG-CART, IN GOOD ORDER. F. J. WEIDINGER, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD BUGGY HORSE, CHEAP, for cash; must be sound and gentle in every way. Address, stating price and where horse can be seen, Z 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GAR-SPRING ROAD-WAGON, with top. Address "M" 12 River-st.

WANTED—HORSE AND WAGON; WILL PAY part down and give good security for the balance. Address, with price and description, Y 93, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD, NEW TOP BUGGY AS A payment towards Evanston property that has advanced 30 per cent per annum for the last five years. C. R. BROWNE, 153 Monroe-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

AN ELEGANT IMPROVED HOWE FAMILY SEWing machine, extension top and cover, cost $90; sews beautifully; as good as new; price, $35. No. 683 Michigan-av.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. METCHEN, 235 SOUTH Halsted-st.—Machines sold on monthly payments and rented. Office open evenings.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil, and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A NEAT GERMAN GIRL CAPABLE to do general housework; must understand washing and ironing. Inquire at No. 604 West Adams-st., corner of Wood.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework in a small family. Apply at 1463 Indiana-av.

WANTED—WILL PAY $4.50 PER WEEK FOR A competent girl to do general housework; must come recommended. Corner Stanton-av. and Thirty-seventh-st.

WANTED—IN SMALL FAMILY, A FIRST-CLASS cook, washer, and ironer; also girl to do dining-room and second work; Germans and Swedes preferred. Call in the morning at 1145 Prairie-av. References required.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer; good permanent place. 165 Centre-av.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, ONE FOR general housework and one for second work. Apply at 24 Laflin-st., between Adams and Monroe.

WANTED—I WILL PAY $5 PER WEEK FOR A neat, competent woman, for general housework in small family at Hinsdale. Call in forenoon, at 51 Dearborn-st., main floor.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, WASHER, and ironer in a private family. References required. 641 West Washington-st.

WANTED—GIRL, ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS and can take care of the general housework of a private family of three persons; must come well recommended; best of wages. Apply to 344 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 13 Beldar-place, North Side.

WANTED—A GOOD, SMART GIRL FOR GENERal housework; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at 45 North Morgan-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, FEMALE PREferred; must bring best of references. Call, between 8 and 10 a. m., at "Dining Rooms," No. 261 South Water-st., corner Franklin.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; also, second girl. Apply Room 5, Lumbermen's Exchange, corner Franklin and South Water-sts., upstairs.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 126 Third-av.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 14 OR 15, TO DO light housework. Apply 214 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO WORK IN A BOARDing-house, one to do second work, and one kitchen work. Apply at 173 Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL to do general housework; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at 61 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK AT 985 West Polk-st., at good wages.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork, at 190 Throop-st.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 15 TO DO GENERAL housework, except cooking. 482 Michigan-av.

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL FOR SECOND-WORK. 818 West Washington-st.

WANTED—2 GOOD NORWEGIAN OR SWEDISH girls who speak English; 1 as cook, washer, and ironer; and 1 as second girl. 500 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PASTRY COOK; also, dining-room girl. Apply early at SANDS House, 116 and 118 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, GOOD WAGES paid to one that understands her business; reference required. Apply at 41 Laflin-st., West Side.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO THE COOKING, WASHing, and ironing for a family of three, on South Side. Call at 149 LaSalle-st., basement office.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE GIRL TO TAKE care of children and make herself generally useful. Apply at 500 Washington-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO HELP COOK AND MAKE herself generally useful, at 29 South Canal-st., New York Style Dining Rooms.

WANTED—ONE GOOD KITCHEN GIRL, AT THE South Side House, 1121 State-st.; permanent place for good girl.

WANTED—AT THE WABASH HOUSE A FIRST-class cook. Call early at 318 and 320 Wabash-av.

Milliners.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS STRAW-SEWERS AND velvet hat makers. HEWES & PRESCOTT, 256 Wabash-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE TO TAKE care of a child two months old. Call at 511 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A WET-NURSE FOR CHILD 3 TO 4 weeks old. Call at 1363 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A WET NURSE TO TAKE ENTIRE charge of a young baby; good wages given to a good woman. Apply at 31 Miller-st., West Side.

WANTED—AT 13 BRYANT-AV. A GOOD GIRL TO take care of a baby.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE TO TAKE care of a sick child 9 months old; will pay the best wages. Inquire at once at 470 Wabash-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A YOUNG GIRL TO take care of two children. Apply at 336 Wabash-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—SEVERAL GIRLS FOR SECOND AND general housework at the Mutual Benefit Employment Bureau, 154 Madison-st., Room C. No fees.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—HAIR-PICKERS AT 205 LAKE-ST., UPstairs.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY THAT WRITES A fair hand, as copyist. Apply to 275 East Madison-st., Room 16.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY AS TRAVELING companion to an invalid lady; must be agreeable and strictly moral; reference required. Address Mrs. LEEKLEY, Kuhn's Hotel, 147 and 149 Dearborn-st., at 11 a. m. or 5 p. m.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY IN AN OFFICE TO assist at the desk; state salary expected. Address, in own handwriting, Y 51, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WELL-PAYING RESTAURANT AND BAR WITH a large stock of imported wines and liquors for sale. Call, between 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. this week, at No. 164 East Madison-st., near LaSalle.

A GOOD PAYING HOTEL, CIGAR, AND NEWS stand for sale, having a good street trade in addition to that of the house. Stock and fixtures at cost for cash, and no bonus asked. Address for particulars, D 23, Tribune office.

A SPLENDID BUSINESS FOR SALE; HAS BEEN established 7 years; fine lot of cash customers; the owner has to go East and will exchange for real estate. Address F 22, Tribune office.

A BOOT AND SHOE STORE FOR SALE ON WEST Madison-st., for a man with small capital; stock or fixtures separate. Apply at 48 South Clark-st.

A LEGITIMATE WELL PAYING BUSINESS FOR sale. The only one of the kind in the city, and patronized by the wholesale trade. Capital required, $8,000. Terms can be easily arranged. Address T 45, Tribune office.

A STORE AT 333 NORTH CLARK-ST. FOR SALE, in the very best location. Apply on the premises.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE IN A FLOURISHING town in Wisconsin. Must be sold by October 10th prox. Terms to suit purchaser. Good reasons for selling. Address "J.," care E. Burnham & Son, Wholesale Druggists, Chicago.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—NO. 76 CLYBOURNst., at auction sale, on Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED ELECTRIcal Institute, with or without furniture of house 480 West Washington-st., near Union Park.

GROCERY STORE IN GOOD LOCATION, SOUTH Side, new stock and fixtures, for sale. Satisfactory reason given for selling. Call on, or address J. W. G., 244 East Madison-st.

GOOD CHANCE FOR A RETAIL GROCER, TO rent, store with new fixtures. Also, for sale, light stock of groceries. This store has an established trade, and the right man has a sure bargain. Inquire at corner of Southwestern-av. and Taylor-st., from noon until evening.

I HAVE ONE OF THE BEST RETAIL GROCERY stores in this city; will sell for cash, or exchange for house and lot, or unincumbered real estate. For price and particulars address F 88, Tribune office.

I HAVE A LARGE VARIETY OF BUSINESS chances, representing all branches, first-class, reliable and excellent. Call at 99 East Madison-st., Room 18. J. G. HUSZAGH.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE, IN THE BEST LOcation in the city. Ice-box and fixtures in perfect order. 108 Twenty-second-st., South Side.

PATENT FOR SALE—HALF OR THE WHOLE OF patent on the best tuck creaser now in the market. Address Q 93, Tribune office.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE—DOING A FINE BUSIness. 145 Monroe-st., between LaSalle and Clark-sts. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply at once.

SALOON FOR SALE, IN COMPLETE RUNNING order, and in as good a location as there is in the city. Parties desirous of going into the business will do well by calling at 111 West Randolph-st., on the premises.

SALOON FOR SALE—BEST BUSINESS LOCAtion in Chicago, near La Salle-st.; rent low, at great sacrifice for cash. Full particulars at East 99 Madison-st., Room 18. J. G. HUSZAGH.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A CHEESE, BUTter, and poultry business for sale, for $300 only. Splendid opportunity. Call at Room C, Major Block, 154 Madison-st.

SALOON AND BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE, with 22 beds, in the best location in the city; reason for selling, death. Inquire at 49 East Kinzie-st.

SALOON AND FIXTURES FOR SALE. APPLY AT 73 East Kinzie-st.

THE BAR AND TRADE OF A LAKE SUPERIOR steamer for sale. Address K, care Gault House, city.

THE FINEST CIGAR STORE IN CHICAGO FOR sale cheap; sales $25 to $45 per day; low rent; location South Side. Address F 42, Tribune office.

TWO FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES offered for sale or exchange for part cash, part real estate, or house and lot; one stove and hardware business, large and new stock; one grocery business, with large stock, horse and wagon. Apply to owners at 31 North Clark-st., Room 9½.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 PER DAY GUARANTEED; no competition; salable as flour; samples and full particulars for 25 cents. Address H. R. BARTON & CO., Lock-Box 816, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN ARE making $40 a week, and some $18 a day, with our goods; any one that can raise a little cash can have a good chance till spring; send 25 cents for 60-cent samples, or call from 9 to 5, on MERRILL & CO., 184 East Randolph-st., Room 18. Samples to minister free.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE—IN every city and town to sell the newest and best selling articles out. Eight articles sent free on receipt of $1. WEBSTER & CO., 275 East Madison-st., Room 16.

AGENTS WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN CAN FIND steady employment by applying at KELLY & HOWISON, 205 South Clark-st. References required.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—I WILL BE VERY thankful to anybody who might give me information about where my husband, Mr. Peder Petersen is. He is a Swede, and left me a short time after the great fire in Chicago. BETSY PETERSON, 26 Hinsdale-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—25x150 FT. ON CLARK-ST. NEAR Harrison, very cheap. IVES & ROBINSON, Room 12 Methodist Block, Clark and Washington-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUGGIST, GERman, as prescription clerk. The best city references given. Address G 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGH, COMPEtent, and experienced bookkeeper and cashier desires a situation in a wholesale house. Address F 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED drug clerk; best of reference given. Address F 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—$1,000—A YOUNG MARried man of practical business experience desires a position as bookkeeper, and will loan his employers the above amount. Address J, 128 Dearborn-st., city.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS METAL patternmaker wishes steady employment. Address, stating wages, R 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN AS INSIDE house painter, who has worked at the trade in all branches, with 12 years' experience as oil-finisher and French-polisher. If any one need a man like this, please send address to M S, 21 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has superintended the erection of machinery; willing to be useful. Address U 30, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A PRIvate family, by a Swede; best of references given. Address F 83, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WATCHMAN IN store or hotel; can give good references. Apply for 3 days to No. 19 South Peoria-st. A B.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 19 years of age, as porter, or to deliver goods for some wholesale establishment; a fair writer, and correct at figures. Address Z 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR MYSELF, TEAM, and light wagon agency, to travel through the country, or anything else that will give me steady work. Address Z 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A BOY, 15 YEARS OLD, would like a position in some business house where a prospect of advancement is offered. Writes a fair hand, and can furnish the best of city references. Address S 94, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL. GOOD washer and ironer, and cooking. No. 123 Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, IN A private family, to do second work. Apply at 452 Twenty-eighth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, as second girl in a first-class private family. Call at 1035 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls in a private family, as cook and laundress and second work; first-class references. 300 Twenty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl in a private family, to do second-work. Apply for two days at 73 Hurlbut-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL OR nurse in a private family; good references given. Please call or address 316 Michigan-av., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for small family or second work. Apply at 118 Sigel-st.

SITUATION WANTED—SECOND WORK OR DINing room work. Apply at 143 Blue Island-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A SWEDISH GIRL, WHO understands cooking in all its branches; good wages, therefore boarding-house preferred. 385 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT NORwegian woman, to do general housework; understands all kinds of work. Apply at 145 North Curtis-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework; is a good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at 259 Third-av. City references.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; can fulfill first-class situation in small family. Call from 10 to 3 o'clock, Friday and Saturday, at 121 Ohio-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young lady, permanently, as seamstress in a private family. Understands cutting and fitting. Address M M, or call at 10 Sheffield-av., North Division.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERson as forewoman in a dressmaking establishment, in or out of the city. Address Mrs. S. J. HATCH, P. O. Box 20, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as laundress in a private family or first-class boarding-house. Please address C 52, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE, BY AN American lady of experience. Can refer to first-class physicians. Any one that can afford $15 a week may apply, from 9 a. m., to 3 p. m., at 164 East Randolph-st., Room 18.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROFESSIONAL nurse. Best of references. MARY O. J. NEWCOMB, 305 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LADIES' NURSE OR for invalid. Address D 74, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY A refined, intelligent, and amiable widow, aged 30; wishes a home with a widower or bachelor; first-class references given. Address L 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW lady, recently from Canada, as housekeeper in a quiet family; no objection to the country. References given and required. Address S 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW lady, as housekeeper. Widower's family preferred. Address Y 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A widower's family, who has small children; can make herself generally useful. Address D 74, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. HANSTEEN'S office, 168 Ontario-st., near Wells.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY having a thorough knowledge of bookkeeping, as teacher in a commercial school, or as bookkeeper, copyist, or clerk; best of references. Address MISS L. E. DAHL, 272 Fourth-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A KNOWLEDGE OF A NEW AND VALUABLE ART by which numbers are realizing from $15 to $30 a week, is communicated by post. Terms 10 cents. Address F 27, Tribune office.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts examined and adjusted, posting, etc., promptly attended to by WEBB, 145 Fifth-av.

BOOKS BALANCED OR POSTED, ACCOUNTS adjusted, copying, &c., either in city offices or at home. J. HADDEN, care of Mr. Goodrich, 125 Dearborn-st.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS IN GOOD STANDing may add largely to their income by undertaking the sale, on commission, of a necessary article of family consumption; sample of which can be carried in the vest pocket. For particulars, address JARVIS & CO., 53 Broadway, New York.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 524 State-st.

I HAVE 3 FIRST-CLASS PIANOS, STANDARD makes and fully warranted, which I will sell at very low figures, and upon easy terms, to close a consignment. Call at KNOPFEL'S Music Store, 148 State-st.

LEFFINGWELL'S GAS-SAVING GOVERNOR, will save from 20 to 40 per cent of the gas; no charge for trying it. CHAS. W. POTTER, Agent, 172 Madison-st., Room 2.

MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, AND FAMIlies in want of help will do well to call at or send their orders to the Mutual Benefit Employment Bureau, 154 East Madison-st., Room C.

THE CHICAGO ATELIER OF SCULPTURE, statuary, and artistic monument works will be transferred to No. 633 North Wells-st.

WANTED—A SMALL SECOND-HAND SAFE. Apply to M. V. OULD, 151 West Madison-st.

WE WANT MEN AND WOMEN IN EVERY CITY and town to introduce our new goods, that sell at sight; agents are making from $5 to $20 a day; save time and money by buying of the manufacturers. DOOLITTLE MANUFACTURING CO., Room 5, 99 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A DOCTOR WITH A LITTLE MEANS to open an office in connection with a drug store, where he can build up a big practice. Address D 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—TICKET TO PITTSBURGH. ADDRESS C 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LOT OF GROCERY-SHELVING, counters, and fixtures. Address H, Parker House, corner Madison and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—SOME EMBROIDERY DONE IN BULlion on silk. Call at 4 Market-st., corner Lake and South Water.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN AND WOMEN FOR Colonists. Our location has political, commercial, agricultural, and manufacturing privileges; is beautifully and healthfully situated. We charge nothing for membership here, and furnish first-class transportation very low. We want farmers, mechanics, merchants, and professional men; 160 acres of land for each. We give information with pleasure. GREEN BROS. agts., Southwestern Colony, Colorado. Offices: 104 West Monroe-st. P.S.—Another company will start this evening.

LOST AND FOUND.

DOG LOST—ON THURSDAY, SEP. 4, A SMALL, liver colored spaniel dog, white breast; answers to the name of Jack. Any person returning him to 562 State-st. will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—A BAY PONY; HAD ON BRIDLE AND halter, branded on both hips. Reward will be paid for return to 56 Davis st.

LOST—WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, BETWEEN my office and 183 Madison-st., a note of John McLaughlin for $2,300, dated Jan. 2, 1873, and due three years after date, with affidavit in relation to the same. All persons are cautioned against purchasing said note. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to M. VAN ALLEN, 87 Dearborn-st.

LOST—ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, EITHER ON South Clark-st., near bridge, or on Chicago-av. car going north, a small box containing several pieces of jewelry. Finder will receive reward by leaving at 67 Huron-st., North Side.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A BAY HORSE AND open, square-box, business buggy, about 5 o'clock on Tuesday evening, from corner Canal and Monroe-sts. Horse about 15 hands high, 8 years old, and weighs 900 or 1,000; a suitable reward will be paid for their return to the owners and no questions asked. GEO. G. ROBINSON & CO., 271 Sedgwick-st.

TAKEN UP—AT CLYDE, SEPT. 2, ON OGDEN-AV., one bay mare, branded with W on the right shoulder. C. W. RACE.

$10 REWARD—LOST—A SMALL BLACK AND TAN dog; the finder will receive the above reward by leaving him at 261 and 263 Halsted-st., corner Van Buren.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD, BUSIness and medical mediums, 343 West Madison-st.

MADAME IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEMALE physician and clairvoyant, has no equal in her profession, telling the past, present, and future. Call and be convinced of her wonderful power, at her parlors, 51 West Madison-st.—Rooms 4 and 5, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

POLITICAL.

Nearly an Even Showing Between Butler and Washburn in Massachusetts.

LaSalle County Farmers Denounce Monopolies and Protective Tariffs.

Farmers' Convention in Tazewell County—Fulton County Call.

Texas Democratic State Convention—The California Election.

The Massachusetts Campaign.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 4.—One hundred and one towns heard from give Washburn 216; Butler, 205, and 10 doubtful or contested delegates to the Republican State Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 4.—The Springfield *Republican* has returns from 451 delegates, divided as follows: Washburn, 218; Butler, 221; doubtful and contested, 12.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—The postscript edition of the *Journal* to-day claims Washburn to be already six ahead of the Butler delegates, as follows: Washburn, 192; Butler, 186; doubtful, 14.

Gov. Washburn has issued a precept ordering an election of member of Congress on the 4th of November next, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William Whiting.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Sept 4.—Returns up to this date give Washburn 213, and Butler 214 delegates to the State Convention, and 14 doubtful.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The evening Administration organ here editorially predicts the defeat of Gen. Butler. It says: "Gen. Butler is prosecuting his campaign for Gubernatorial honors with varying fortunes in different parts of the State. He showed himself unexpectedly strong in the large cities, but he is not doing so well in the country. Fall River and Cape Cod towns, Pittsfield and several towns in Bristol and Berkshire have gone against him, and altogether the list stands more unfavorable for him than at his last great contest with Washburn, when the latter beat him some 200 in the State Convention.

LaSalle County Anti-Monopolists' Nominating Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 4.—The Anti-Monopolists' County Convention, which met here to-day, in pursuance of a previous call, was a decided success. It was well attended by gentlemen whose antecedents politically had been strongly Republican. Three of the persons nominated until within a year had been strong Republicans. The ticket is: For Judge, Hon. O. H. Gilman; for County Clerk, H. L. Mead; for Treasurer, Samuel W. Raymond; and for Superintendent of Schools, R. Williams. Very tersely worded resolutions denouncing monopolies, protective tariffs, and speculation and fraud by men in high places, were passed. The proceedings were harmonious, and the ticket is a remarkably good one.

Tazewell County Farmers' Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEKIN, Ill., Sept. 4.—A meeting of farmers and laboring men was well attended this afternoon, and organized with William Monroe as Chairman and William E. McDowell Secretary. At the opening a lively discussion was held upon a resolution looking toward the calling of a nominating convention, and it was voted down. Addresses were made by Mr. George Minier, Mr. James Robinson, the Hon. C. A. Roberts, and others.

Resolutions were adopted that both political parties being the tools of grabbers and monopolists, therefore we, the farmers and other laboring men, declare ourselves entirely separated from both political parties, and that we will stand shoulder to shoulder with all who will aid us in the coming struggle of labor against capital; that the qualifications for office are honesty and capacity; condemning the salary-steal, and inviting the members of the General Assembly to resign.

A resolution condemning a protective, and endorsing a revenue tariff was lost. Finally a resolution was presented to call a nominating convention, to meet at Pekin on the 8th of October, and it was adopted.

Farmers' Convention in Fulton County, Illinois.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Fulton County Farmers' Association, it was decided to call a meeting of the several Farmers' Clubs and Granges in the county, at the Town Hall, in Avon, on Wednesday, Oct. 1, at 10 o'clock a. m., to continue until all the business is disposed of. The subjects to be presented before the meeting will be: 1. Presentation of Credentials; 2. Appointment of Committees; 3. Reports of Standing Committees; 4. Expressions from Clubs and Granges on nominating county officers for ensuing term; 5. If acceptable, nomination of County Clerk, Treasurer, Judge, and Superintendent. The basis of representation shall be one for each thirty-three members, or fraction thereof, who shall be members of Clubs or Granges and residents of Fulton County; 6. Presenting of Resolutions; 7. Reports from Officers of Associations; 8. Miscellaneous Business.

JOHN PRICKETT, President.

W. T. B. FENNESSY, Secretary.

The California Election.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—It is impossible to obtain returns. In this city the count will not be completed before Friday night or Saturday morning. Enough is known to assure a complete victory for the People's Anti-Railroad-Monopoly ticket for members of the Legislature, and most of their municipal candidates. The contest for Mayor and Chief of Police is very close and doubtful. It is claimed by the Democrats. The total vote in the city is 26,210—much larger than was expected. Yesterday afternoon Carr issued orders to his railroad cohorts to abandon the Republicans and go in a body for the Democrats. They did so, but it was of no avail.

The returns from the interior come in slowly. It is impossible to make correct estimates upon them now.

Sacramento city total vote was 4,000. The Republicans claim a majority over the railroad party of 300 to 400. The Tax-Payers say the county will more than offset the majority in the city, and give them the victory over the railroad company. In most of the towns heard from, the Independent Peoples' and Tax-Payer's ticket is ahead.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—Only 5,000 votes had been counted at noon. The Anti-Monopoly ticket was then ahead of both the others.

A dispatch from Gov. Booth, at Sacramento, gives 1,000 majority against the railroad. That city was a stronghold of the company, which has over 1,000 employes there. Alameda has gone anti-Railroad; Stockton gives 500 Independent; Yolo and Benicia go Independent. Indications make certain a grand victory throughout the State over the railroad. Twenty-four counties, thus far, elect anti-railroad men, and four Republicans. Full returns from Marysville City, give a Republican majority of 170 over the independent ticket. The vote of the city is 857. It is impossible to form any estimate of the majority of the Anti-Monopoly ticket. In this city the friends of Chief Crowley believe that he is defeated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—No complete returns from any ward of the city. The people's legislative ticket keeps the lead. Returns from the interior are imperfect and confused, but enough to confirm the belief first entertained of the defeat of the monopoly throughout the State.

The contest for Mayor here is close. McDonald, Democrat, is ahead on the count this evening. Cockrill, Democrat, Chief of Police, is 1,700 ahead. Definite figures will be obtained from the interior to-morrow, showing the majorities.

Texas Democratic State Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 4.—The Texas Democratic State Convention was called to order at 10:30 a. m. The Committee reported Col. R. B. Hubbard, of Tyler, for permanent Chairman. The Colonel made a speech, and thanked the Committee for the honor conferred, and advised unity and harmony. He said the Radical platform consisted only of high-sounding generalities; that they might as well have adopted the moral law, with the Lord's Prayer as a postscript. The real platform was endorsed by their convention, and that the martyred dead of the Groesbeck, Huntsville, and Hinn Flat massacre cried out aloud to heaven, and, like the ghost of the murdered Banquo, would not down. He concluded amid immense applause.

The morning session was consumed in appointing committees and offering and submitting resolutions.

J. Boyd, of Bell County, offered a resolution indorsing the course of Col. McKenzie, riding into Mexico and punishing the Indians and Mexican robbers for depredations on the frontier, which was unanimously adopted.

J. W. Steel, of Gonzales, introduced the following:

WHEREAS, The Governor of the State of Louisiana, elected by the voice of the people at the last election in said State, has been, by the usurpation of an unjust Federal Judge, sustained by Federal bayonets under the order of the President of the United States, disregarded, and an usurper and pretender placed to rule over the people as Governor of said State; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the overthrow of the Government elected by the people of Louisiana and the setting up of a bayonet government over them is without foundation in law, is a flagrant violation of the rights of the people of said State, and will result in the destruction of the rights of the people of the other States, as it is contrary to the genius of our Government, State and Federal.

The two-thirds rule in the nomination of candidates was adopted by 741 to 114 votes.

The feeling is strong against the back pay steal.

E. G. Bowers, of Dallas, introduced a resolution denouncing the President for aiding and abetting the bill, and calling on the Texas Congressional Delegation to resign in order that their places may be filled by honest men representing the true interests of the Democratic party. Referred, under a rule previously adopted, to the Committee on Platform and Resolutions.

The individual friends of the Congressmen met. They endeavored to moderate the spirit of the resolution, but it will inevitably be adopted.

The Committee on Platform will report to-morrow, and balloting for the candidates will immediately follow. It is impossible to arrive at the relative strength of any of the prominent candidates. The result of last night's caucusing is kept very secret.

Peoria County Republican Nominations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 4.—The Republican County Convention met here to-day, and nominated the following officers: County Judge, John C. Yates; County Clerk, John D. McClure; County Treasurer, Isaac Taylor. Miss Mary A. Whiteside, formerly of Chicago, was nominated for County Superintendent of Schools.

MADISON.

Closing Exercises of the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T.—Dancing Prohibited in Lodge-Rooms—State University.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 4.—The Wisconsin Grand Lodge of Good Templars finished its work and adjourned this noon, after what the members regarded a pleasant and profitable session. Last evening little was done except the installation of the new officers, the Lodge adjourning to attend a sociable of Trumbull Lodge, composed of colored brethren. This morning numerous reports were made and acted on. The Order was reported in a healthy condition, and public sentiment on the liquor-traffic advancing. A report was made and adopted against resting with a strict enforcement of the license law.

A Lodge having been accused of becoming a dancing institution, and deserving a withdrawal of its charter, there was a lively discussion of the subject of dancing, and the following very sweeping resolution adopted:

Resolved, That while we find the evidence insufficient to prove the charge against Peninsular Lodge, yet we take a firm stand that no Lodge under our Grand Lodge jurisdiction shall in any way engage in or countenance dancing in the lodge-room, or other places.

The State was mapped out into eighteen districts for conventions and effective work by deputies. A variety of action was taken of interest only to members of the Order.

The State University has opened for the fall term fuller than ever, with accessions to all the classes and over 100 in the freshmen class.

PHILADELPHIA.

Aldermanic Rascality—The Centennial Exposition.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 4.—Deputy Coroner Lees has been discharged, on the ground that the charges against him were not sustained. Ald. Crawford, of the Nineteenth Ward, appeared before Judge Pierce to-day on a charge of extorting illegal fees. After much argument the case was taken under advisement. Aldermen here are gaining notoriety for open robbery of parties brought before them. Ald. Nichols has not been convicted more than one week, yet his friends are already soliciting a pardon. Mayor Stokely has to-day placed a curious matter in the detectives' hands for investigation.

Francisco Delberal D. Carrolsco called on the Spanish Consul here yesterday and requested his indorsement, according to Spanish law, of a medical diploma, purporting to emanate from the American University of Philadelphia, and stated his intention of practicing in Cuba. As he arrived here last June his unprecedentedly rapid progress in medical science aroused the Consul's suspicions, and he visited the Mayor to see if such University existed.

Dr. Hodge, of the University of Philadelphia, informed the Mayor that no such university existed having powers to issue diplomas.

A letter received at the Bureau to-day, from Pittsburgh, states that an enthusiastic Centennial meeting was held there yesterday. The Board of Finance cheerfully accepted the large subscriptions made. Col. Phillips, of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, was appointed President, and to receive subscriptions.

Railroad Accidents.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CRESTLINE, O., Sept. 4.—As the State Fair excursion train was leaving here, this morning, about 9 o'clock, for Mansfield, a young man standing on the depot-platform threw himself under the moving train, a pair of wheels passing over him, killing him almost instantly. He was about 19 years of age, and had been around town for several days in a deranged state of mind. He had given his name as Alexander Curtis, from Minneapolis, Minn. The verdict of the Coroner's inquest was death by suicide.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 4.—Another smash-up occurred on the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, near Prairie Switch, Ind., yesterday, by which twelve cars were ditched. No one hurt. Cause of accident attributed to section hands, who forgot to properly secure the rail they had taken out of the track a short time previously. The road was blocked three or four hours.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 4.—Quite a smash-up occurred last night at the avenue crossing of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. A heavy freight train, propelled with considerable power around the curve between Liberty street and the avenue, went off the track and dashed into the new brick building lately erected there. The walls were broken through, the breach being sufficiently large to admit two cars. A number of the cars were wrecked, and the track was covered with the debris. Men were at once placed at work, and, after a few hours' labor, the track was made clear.

The Late Storm at the East.

HALIFAX, Sept. 4.—It is supposed that the steamer Angelo Friend was lost in the late gale with all on board—some eighteen or twenty.

Schooner Good Intent was towed into Port Hood and, when she was righted, her crew of five men and two boys were found drowned in the cabin. It would appear that the crew, when they had given up all hope of saving themselves, repaired to the cabin to engage in devotional exercises, and there met their sad end. They were Frenchmen.

The new bark Commissioner is believed to have been lost with ten men.

The Temperance Law in Wisconsin.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 4.—To-morrow Mayor Ludington will issue a proclamation ordering conformation to the provisions of the Temperance laws. All saloon-keepers who fail to file bonds before the 10th will be prosecuted according to law.

Another Kerosene Fatality.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Sept. 4.—At Pleasanton, Linn County, yesterday, while Miss Willes was ironing, she either poured kerosene on the fire or upset the lamp. Her clothing caught fire, and she was burned to a crisp and died this morning. Her mother was also badly burned in trying to rescue her daughter. The house was burned to the ground.

Destructive Storm.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 4.—The gale, or whirlwind, which passed over this city night before last, was much more serious in its results than at first supposed. The grand Exposition buildings, upon which $20,000 had been expended, were blown down and damaged to the extent of fully $10,000. Steps have been taken to-day to have them put up on a grander scale than ever. These buildings were the most extensive ever erected for exposition purposes in Missouri. The same gale blew down a fine school house at Cameron, on the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad. Rains have fallen all round, yet without having visited this locality. Farmers find it impossible to seed, and the losses in next year's wheat crop from this cause will be serious.

FIRES.

A Planing-Mill on the West Side Destroyed—Estimated Loss, $30,000.

At half past 8 o'clock last evening an alarm of fire was sounded from Box 263, flames having been discovered by the watchman in the planing-mill of Hollslander, Randal, Daniels & Co., located at the corner of Sangamon and Carroll streets, known as the Phœnix Mills. A fire in a planing-mill is generally of short duration, speedily exhausting itself by consuming all the property within its reach. This was no exception. In ten minutes after its discovery the mill seemed to be on fire in every part, and the heavens were lurid with tongues of flame. The Department responded to the alarm promptly. The magnitude of the fire called for a second alarm, but for some unknown reason it was not sent in, and some engines came to the fire voluntarily, their men having seen the flames from the towers. The building in which the mill was situated is a three-story brick structure, the material of which aided much in the prevention of a general conflagration. The fire was well managed, being confined to the main building, which was surrounded by frame structures, filled with mouldings and pine lumber.

As near as could be learned, the fire originated near the centre of the building, in the planing-room. This makes its origin a mystery, as no fire was within twenty feet. The only reasonable theory, aside from supposing it to be the work of an incendiary, is, that it was started by a heated journal. The building was well fitted with machinery, most of which was irreparably damaged. The loss on machinery and stock will reach $30,000, upon which there is about $10,000 insurance. Owing to the absence of the bookkeeper, we are unable to state in what companies the insurance was carried. The building was damaged to the extent of $5,000, which is fully covered by insurance. It is owned by Lyman Bridges. A large number of workmen have been thrown out of employment, and had their tools destroyed.

The Fashion Stables at Trenton, N. J. Burned—Nine Valuable Horses Lost—Destructive Fire at Oshkosh—Loss $15,000—An Old Hotel Burned in St. Louis.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 4.—The Fashion stud-farm stables took fire about 11 o'clock this morning. The building was 50 feet wide, 195 feet long, and was utterly destroyed, together with nine horses out of nineteen which it contained at the time. Among the horses burned were two road-mares belonging to President Grant; Lapier, a valuable animal belonging to Mr. Butterworth, of Philadelphia; Henry B. Gray, a horse belonging to Budd Doble, valued at $4,000, and five other horses, not rated. Goldsmith Maid, Lucy, Rosalyn, Hotspur, and California Mare are saved. Doble lost 10 sulkies, 3 fall-top buggies, 30 sets of harness, and some traps worth $1,000. Charles Cochrane, an old man, loses a trunk containing $300 in gold and notes. The trunks belonging to all the horses are lost, together with the clothing of all the boys, about 100 halters, and a large number of saddles and bridles.

The loss is estimated at $75,000. There is insurance of $8,000 on the barn, but no insurance on the horses. Doble loses fully $5,000. The farm and stables belonged principally to H. R. Smith, of New York. It is supposed that the fire originated from sparks from a passing locomotive. There was a stiff gale blowing from the southwest. Men are at work removing the dead horses from the ruins.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 4.—The following horses were burned in addition to those sent in the former dispatch: Lizzie Perry, owned by Edward Perry, and a valuable black horse, from Bethlehem, Pa. There were eight horses in all burned. Lapier was valued at $10,000. A stallion belonging to William Hutchinson, valued at $6,000, was among those burned. Insurance, $10,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept. 4.—The weather for the past three weeks has been very dry, and for several days serious apprehensions have been felt that a fire would sweep through the city. At 5 o'clock this forenoon a spark from Derby & Co.'s saw-mills set fire to the barn of George Streeter, on High street, and in a few minutes spread to his house, which was entirely destroyed in short notice. The air was filled with chunks of burning cinders, which were scattered over the entire western portion of the city. A strong wind was blowing, and there was great danger of the destruction of half the city. The fire was communicated to more than a dozen houses and barns. About half a mile distant, a barn of W. B. Felker's, containing a valuable pair of trotting horses, was entirely destroyed, together with the horses, carriages, cutters, blankets, etc. Five or six houses, two barns, and four or five small outbuildings on High street, were also destroyed.

The following is a summary of the losses and insurance: George Streeter, house, barn and contents, $3,000; insured in the Madison Mutual for $2,800. W. B. Felker, barn, horses, carriages, $2,300; insured in the Home, of New York, for $1,200. John Knopke, stone building, $800; insured in the Home, of New York, for $500. Douelling, house and barn, $1,500; insured in the Imperial, New York, for $1,300. F. H. Bates, dwelling, $500; Wm. Strohkerderf, saloon, $200; Thos. Wool, dwelling, $400; Joseph Hutchinson, dwelling, $500; Paul Reynolds, barn, $600; total loss about $10,000. Nothing but the bravery of the firemen prevented the loss of the best part of the city.

ATCHISON, Mo., Sept. 4.—The Massasoit House, of this city, the famous stopping place during the days of travel across the Continent by stages, and one of the best known hotels in the Missouri Valley, was totally destroyed by fire last night. The house was owned by Mr. Cannon. Loss, $25,000. Insured in the German-American for $4,000; Hartford, $3,000; Franklin, $3,000; Orient, $2,000; Imperial, $2,000; German, $2,000; Fire and Marine, of St. Joseph, $1,000. Total, $17,000.

MT. VERNON, O., Sept. 4.—The new steam grist mill of P. H. Lund, at this place, was totally destroyed by fire this morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock. The mill had just commenced operations, and was doing a good business. The machinery being second-handed when placed in the mill, the loss will not exceed $10,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary, as the mill was not running yesterday.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Sept. 4.—A fire occurred to-night in the Antietam Paper Mills, owned by Stonebreaker & Dushane, two miles east of Hagerstown. Loss, $80,000; insurance, $40,000.

Sons of Hermann.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.—The National Convention of the Sons of Hermann, a German organization, is in session here. This order is but little known among Americans. It has a membership of over 12,000, 125 lodges, and a capital of $125,000. It is founded on the traditional history of the experts of Hermann, anciently known as Arminius, who freed the different German tribes from Roman despotism before the Christian era. Their sessions are secret, but mainly devoted to a revision of the Constitution.

The Italian Slave Traffic.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—A meeting of the delegates from different Italian associations, representing 2,500 members, was held to-night, and the Committee on Organization reported in favor of communicating with Italian organizations throughout the United States, requesting their attendance at the regular meeting of the Associations, to be held in the city on Thursday next, to take into consideration the abolition of the slave trade in Italian boys.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The soldiers' celebration and reunion, at Crawfordsville, Ind., yesterday, was a grand success, over seventy regiments being represented. Addresses were made by Gens. Wallace, Manson, and others.

Dr. A. G. Thomas, of Georgia, has been elected Professor of Latin in the Northwestern Christian University at Indianapolis.

Ocean Steamship News.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4.—Steamship City of Montreal, from New York, and Circassian, from Quebec, have arrived out.

NEWPORT, Sept. 4.—Arrived, steamer Castor, from Rotterdam.

Still Another Defalcation.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—A special to the *Tribune* from New Brunswick, N. J., 4th, says: "The greatest excitement has prevailed here since Monday last over the rumored defalcation of G. W. Appleton, Cashier of the State Bank, for $200,000, and Mr. Underhill, of New York, is now examining the books. It was rumored last night that the Cashier loaned $190,000 to R. N. Woodworth, President of the New Brunswick Carpet Company, without authority of the President or Directors, and Mr. Woodworth's failure to pay this money was the cause of the bank's disaster. It is well known, however, that Henry Richmond, Vice-President of the bank, is also a Director in the Carpet Company, and a number of the Bank Directors are stockholders. James Short, Superintendent of the Carpet Company, says that this money was never used in the Company. It was not needed there, and the impression is that it was lost in stock speculation in Wall street. Another rumor is that Mr. Woodworth has come forward and furnished security for the whole amount. The bank men are very reticent on the subject.

FAIRS.

NEBRASKA STATE FAIR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 4.—The State Fair of Nebraska is now in full blast. The display is not as large as was anticipated, but still very creditable to a new State. The number of entries at the closing of the books was 1,200. The attendance yesterday was very large, and the receipts to-day at the gate up to 3 o'clock were over $1,000, indicating about 2,000 people on the grounds.

SOUTH HAVEN PEACH FESTIVAL.

SOUTH HAVEN, Mich., Sept. 4.—The Peach Festival is largely attended to-day. Fruit is brought in great profusion. The floral display is an attractive feature. This afternoon the people are making excursions through the orchards, which are laden with fruits of all kinds. The early Crawford peach is now just ripening.

The largest display of flowers is made by Husted, of Lowell. The first premium for Hale's early peach was awarded to Judge Ravindell, of Grand Traverse. Mr. Davis, of Kalamazoo, was ahead on grapes. Mr. Bailey, of South Haven, has the largest collection of apples.

The fair will continue through Friday.

CINCINNATI EXPOSITION.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 4.—The attendance at the Exposition to-day and evening was good. Art Hall is entirely complete to-morrow, or at least Saturday morning. A very full art catalogue will be out. The agricultural department looked full last night, but articles have been coming in rapidly all day and closely filling up the space. Everywhere except in Art and Floral Hall the work of preparation and addition of new articles mingles with the display of those already in position. By Saturday everything that is coming will be in.

Messrs John B. Drake, J. Irving Pearce, and George H. Laflin, of the Chicago Exposition Committee, arrived this morning, visited the Exposition, and examined the books of the Commission. They will return to-morrow night.

INDIANAPOLIS EXPOSITION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept 4.—The grand opening of the Indianapolis Exposition will take place Wednesday, Sept. 14, commencing at 2 p. m. Speeches will be made by the Mayor of Indianapolis, Senator Morton, and Gov. Hendricks. In the evening a grand musical entertainment will be given by an aggregation of all the musical organizations in the city, numbering about 600 persons. The work of preparation is nearly completed. Half-fare arrangements have been made with all the leading railroads, and large crowds are anticipated.

ELGIN, ILL., FAIR.

ELGIN, Ill., Sept. 4.—The Elgin Fair opens magnificently. The exhibition is larger than ever before. Over fifty Norman horses are here, including Dunham's. Simpson is here with David A. Gage's horses. A dozen other fast horses are on the ground. John Stewart, Belden, Adams, Webster, Douglass, and several breeders of fine cattle, make the best display ever had in Northern Illinois. A number of excellent races will take place on Friday and Saturday.

War Department Weather Prognostications.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—In New England cloudy weather and rain are probable, the winds veering to the southwest and west on Friday, with clear and clearing weather. For the Middle States and Lake region, westerly and northwesterly wind, and generally clear weather during Friday. For the Northwest generally clear weather. For the Southern States, east of the Mississippi, gentle and fresh winds, mostly from the southwest and west, and partly cloudy weather, with occasional coast rains. The low barometer north of Lake Huron will probably move eastwardly to the St. Lawrence Valley.

Anti-Polygamy Mormons in Council.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Sept. 3.—The regular semi-annual Conference of "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints"—anti-polygamy Mormons—convened here to-day. Several thousand Saints from all parts of the world are in attendance, and it is expected that the meeting will be an unusually interesting one. Joseph Smith, son of the founder of Mormonism, is President, and is leading the meetings.

No Indictment Found.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Sept. 4.—Maggie Wolf, charged with infanticide, was before the Grand Jury to-day, but no indictment was found. Two prominent physicians testified that the girl had never been a mother, and therefore could not be the person who gave birth to the child and afterwards drowned it in the canal. The police are now searching for the guilty party.

Injury to the Grape Vine.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 4.—The grape vines in this part of the country are being destroyed by a small insect, which has lately made its appearance. Mr. Jeffries' vineyard is already ruined. There is but slight prospect of any grape crop in consequence.

Arrest for Forging.

DAYTON, Ohio, Sept. 4.—A man giving the name of George Astley, of Newark, N. J., was arrested here this morning for forging the signature to a check for $2,500. Astley is a man of fine appearance, and said to be respectably connected.

Aurora Board of Trade.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Sept. 4.—The sales of the Aurora Board of Trade to-day consisted of 50,000 lbs cheese at 10¼@10½c. Bought by Richards, Gooch & Co., of Chicago.

Fatally Stabbed at a Ball.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 4.—The *Gazette* special from Madison, Indiana, states that at a ball four miles from that place this evening William Berch fatally stabbed Joseph Bingwolt.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 768; shipments, 823. Transactions mostly at former prices, and offerings mostly sold and shipped. Wintered Texas cows at $2.15@2.20; through Texas cows, $1.12½@1.22½; good native and Texan cows, $2.75.

Hogs—Inquiry brisk from city dealers. Closed firm at $3.75@3.80; choice, $3.85.

Talking Without a Tongue.

A remarkable example of the retention of the powers of utterance, after loss of the tongue, is that of Margaret Cutting, whose case was brought before the Royal Society of England in 1742, and again in 1747. This girl lost her tongue by what was supposed to be a cancer, when 4 years old. The disease first appeared in the shape of a small black speck on the upper surface of the tongue, and rapidly eat its way quite back to the root. One day, while the surgeon who had the case in charge was syringing the parts, the tongue dropped out, the girl immediately thereafter, to the great astonishment of those present, saying to her mother: "Don't be frightened, mamma; it will grow again." Three months afterward it was completely healed, with not a vestige of the tongue remaining. At the age of 20 this girl was carefully examined by several competent gentlemen, who report in the 44th volume of the "Philosophical Transactions" as follows, regarding her condition: "We proceeded to examine her mouth with the greatest exactness we could, but found not the least appearance of any remaining part of the tongue, nor was there any uvula. . . . . Notwithstanding the want of so necessary an organ as the tongue was generally supposed to be, to form a great part of our speech, and likewise to be assisting in deglutition, to our great admiration she performed the office of deglutition, both in swallowing solids and fluids, as well as we could, and in the same manner. And as to speech, she discoursed as fluently and as well as others do. . . . She read to us in a book very distinctly and plain, only we observed that sometimes she pronounced words ending in ath as et, and as emb, ad as eib; but it required a nice and strict attention to observe the difference of sound. She sings very prettily, and pronounces her words in singing as is common."—*Dr. W. J Youmans, in Popular Science Monthly for September.*

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

It is not long ago that, through a five-act farcical piece, thousands of persons were made familiar with the name of Bronson Howard as the author of "Saratoga." This brilliant but shallow production has been laughed over in Chicago, and the second piece by the same author—"Diamonds"—was eagerly looked for. It was a failure. Last evening, a third drama, written expressly for Hooley's Theatre, entitled "Lilian's Last Love," by the same author, was produced for the first time, and is admitted to be as superior to "Saratoga" as Saratoga to "Diamonds." It was welcomed by a very fair audience, whose appreciation was warmly expressed. The plot, so far as the mere outline of the story is concerned, is very simple, and may be given in a few words. It is so simple, in fact, that the author has depended but slightly upon his plot to hold the interest of the audience. *Lilian Westbrook*, the daughter of a millionaire, loves and is loved by *Owen Routledge*, a successful young artist. They have a very serious "lovers' quarrel" in the first act. This quarrel occurs at a peculiarly critical moment. *Lilian*, prompted by bad impulses, but with the thoughtlessness of a spirited young girl, does a very unwise thing. She accepts the hand of, and subsequently marries, *Mr. Archibald Strebelon*, a man who is much her senior in years, but whom she respects for the many noble qualities of an honorable gentleman which he really possesses. Several years of Lilian's married life is spent in Paris. She has one little girl on whom all the affection of an ardent nature becomes centered. There is a meeting with the old lover, a short temptation scene, and a successful resistance; her purity is, in fact, preserved throughout the play. Then comes a duel with small-swords, in which *Routledge* defends her honor against a French nobleman; she hastens to prevent the meeting; her former lover is wounded; she bends over his prostrate body and her old passion asserts itself for a single moment. On that moment hangs her fate. *Archibald Strebelon* listens to the passionate words of his wife. Leaving her forever, he carries with him her child, thus crushing the sweetest and strongest affection of her life. Her mind and body sink beneath the sudden agony and the long suspense which follows; the final restoration of her little one comes too late. The child is "Lilian's Last Love,"—she dies reaching out pitifully to embrace it. In this rapid sketch of the story we give little or no idea of what the author means by the play, or what he has depended on to fix the auditor's interest. He has chosen a mother's love as the pivotal passion of the drama, and he has used the ordinary affection of the sexes merely as a secondary means of developing his incidents. In this latter part of the play everything is made subordinate to this maternal love; it is treated as a vital, active passion of a woman's nature—as truly a passion, as truly a force capable of destroying mind and body, when aroused, as any other passion known to humanity. Mr. Howard has not even used any means to show special reasons for so strong a development of the material instinct, in the particular case of *Lilian*. He assumes it as a natural impulse of a true, warm-hearted, affectionate woman, and on that assumption he rests the entire interest of the play. Whether he be correct in thus placing this passion side by side with, or rather above, the "grand passion,"—sexual love,—is an interesting question for the social philosopher. Perhaps the surest way of deciding is to note the effect produced by the play upon its audiences. Men and women do not sympathize en masse with what is untrue to human nature, and if they weep with *Lilian* no stronger proof could be found that Mr. Howard has been correct in this direction. This can prove, not that the intense form of *Lilian's* maternal passion exists commonly among ordinary women, but that it is based upon natural impulses; that it is a truthful and proper, not an artificial and merely dramatic, exaggeration. Here is the jury; what is their verdict? Nobody who sat through the five acts of this piece could deny that not only was the sympathy of the audience with *Lilian*, but that her sorrows were evidently for the time theirs; in other words, that the author had made a home-thrust to every heart in the theatre. The temptation of the heroine was watched with earnest fear; her successful resistance of it called out applause; her abandonment and death left the audience saddened and subdued. It may, perhaps, surprise the reader to be informed, after the foregoing sketch of the story, that in large part the play of "Lilian's Last Love" has the tone and sprightliness of a comedy. Many of the dramatis personæ are essentially comedy characters, and the incidents in which they appear belong to the sunny side of dramatic literature. Despite the intense sadness of many of the scenes, it might have as good a right to be called a comedy as several of the dramas to which that characteristic title has been applied, as "Frou-Frou," or "Alixe," for instance. To classify it, however, it can best be described as a serio-comic society drama. In point of dramatic excellence it will bear comparison with the best of modern society pieces. It is ingenious in construction, intense in situation, with the lights and shades contrasted with artistic effect. The dialogue is good throughout, and the tone lofty and moral. It deserved good acting at the hands of the company, and, as if by magic, not one of the performers but rose to the occasion. The audience was enraptured, and by the frequency and spontaneity of its applause told how thoroughly it relished the piece. The interest centres around *Lilian*, and that part was played by Miss O'Conner. We doubt if there is an actress in the country into whose hands it could have gotten more fortunately. We have all been more or less inclined to think at times that emotional acting was more than fairly done by Miss O'Conner; that she could be nothing if not emotional, forgetting that in only one part she has played here has she been called upon for a display of any other talent. *Alixe*, in which she first appeared, was a purely emotional character; *Lilian* is something more. It is more in proportion as a mother sorrowing for her stolen child appeals to the heart more than a jealous girl yearning for a lover. It is the more intense character, and therefore the more exacting one. But if the task before her was a hard one, the triumph which Miss O'Conner achieved in the impersonation of the character was more complete. When it is borne in mind that this lady has but just arisen from a long and exhausting illness, her performance last evening may be regarded as extraordinary. There was no overlooking her power over the audience from the moment her old lover stood before her, a wife, until the curtain fell on the last act. In the duel scene, those who were not aware of the illness from which she has scarcely recovered, might accuse her of want of intense feeling, but many allowances must be made on this score. In her interview with her former lover, she was weak and womanly for a moment, and that very weakness from the consequences of which she is saved by a device of the author, delicate, natural, and masterly, brings down a thunder of applause. *Lilian* is dying in the fourth act, and breathes her last, her child in her arms, in the last act. It becomes painful to follow her in these two acts. The audience gaze in a silent agony of suspense and sympathy for the poor mother, and a palpable sigh of relief from the protracted torture follows the fall of the curtain. It is a marvellous exhibition of emotional acting. There is an interval of ten minutes or more, during which the breath of the performers upon the stage can be distinctly heard, so spell-bound do the audience sit. This tells its own story, and calls for no comment. *Alixe*, harrowing as was the idyll of human woe it illustrated, never held an audience as poor *Lilian* does. We have not time or space to dwell at length upon the other performers. Mr. Blaisdell played with such an utter abandonment of self and such a spirit as to call for frequent applause. The other performers all deserved praise. The scenery was excellent, and everything ran smoothly. The author was called before the curtain after the fourth act, and bowed his acknowledgments. The audience wanted a speech, but could not obtain one.

Jeff. Davis' Nepotism.

Henry S. Foote says: "I do not think there was a single male relative, either of Mr. Davis or his wife, to be found in any part of the Confederate States that was not given official advancement of some kind or other, and in some instances of the grossest indelicacy and injustice.

The Graphic Balloon.

From the New York Tribune.

As it was not fitting that a balloon should cross the Atlantic without a representative of the *Tribune* on board, we engaged the service of a capable correspondent and applied to the *Graphic* for a place in the air ship. In reply we were informed that there will be only room for four in the balloon, and that the party will consist of Messrs. Wise and Donaldson, a navigator, and the *Graphic* correspondent. The world must, therefore, rely upon the imagination and memory of this family circle for its account of the trip.

RAILWAY INTERESTS.

The Erie Railway Company Declares a Dividend—Profits and Losses on the Main Road and its Branches.

From the New York Tribune, Sept. 3.

The Erie Directors met yesterday for the purpose of hearing President Watson's semi-annual report, and declaring a dividend of 3½ per cent upon the preferred stock, and of 1 per cent upon the common stock of the Company. It has been alleged that although the dividend of the Company is on six months' earnings, the Directors go back nine months, and include the heavy Fall business, and then, having obtained an average, deduct one-third from the whole amount, and call the remainder the earnings of six months. To ascertain the facts of this allegation, a *Tribune* reporter made inquiries at the Erie office yesterday afternoon, but was unable to see President Watson. S. L. M. Barlow was present, however, and when reminded of the story, he stated that it was entirely false, offering as a proof of its untruthfulness the report of President Watson. Mr. Robinson, from the Committee to whom was referred the subject of the accounts prepared and presented by the Auditor, and of a dividend for the six months ending June 30 on the preferred and common stock, stated that he had examined the statements presented by the Auditor, and had asked and received from him such explanations as seemed requisite, and he believed that they were entirely correct. The statement covers nine months instead of six. The reason for this is that when the last dividend was made the accounts were not wholly complete, and a portion of the earnings and expenses from Sept. 30 to Dec. 31, 1872, were estimated. But the actual earnings exceeded and the actual expenses did not reach the estimates. For the purpose, therefore, of showing the exact state of the amounts on June 30, the statement includes the three months referred to with the first six months of 1873. The variation from a six months' statement is only the difference between the estimates and the actual results for for those three months. The following is the statement of the profit and loss account, and shows the balance of earnings on hand and subject to division June 30, 1873:

1872. Cr.

Sept. 30—By balance of account......$2,818,768.12

Less Dividend No. 13, on preferred stock to Dec. 31, 1872, paid March 15, 1873......$ 298,791.85

Less Dividend No. 7, on common stock to Dec. 31, 1872, paid March 15, 1873......1,365,000.00 — $1,663,891.85

Balance to credit, profit, and loss......1,192,976.27

By Guy R. Pelton Mortgage......2,850.00

By earning for the nine months ending this day:

Freight......$8,213,764.84
Coal......2,892,171.86
Passengers......2,484,923.99
Mails & Exp......638,244.08
Mis. sources......338,093.47 — $14,827,193.25

Less amount charged out:

Gen'l expenses $513,512.04
Exp. Transp'tation Dept. 4,814,817.34
Exp. Road D'pt 2,588,173.30
Exp. Rolling Stock Dept. 1,835,147.94 — 9,751,650.62 — 4,775,542.63

$5,931,368.00

1873. Dr.

June 30—To interest on mortgage debt......$1,709,953.34

Rents of property and leased roads......737,707.07

Mileage of cars......311,911.60

Interest, Discount, and Taxes......265,277.63 — 3,024,849.64

1873.

July 1—By balance to credit of inc. acc't, subject to division......$2,906,519.36

It is shown in Mr. Watson's report that the earnings of the road for the nine months ending June 30, 1873, in comparison with the same months of last year, have increased $1,085,573.51; the earnings from general freights have increased $11 53-100; from the coal there has been a decrease of 3 89-100 per cent; from miscellaneous sources an increase of 27 87-100—making a net increase of 8 7-100 per cent. The working expenses have increased $271,009.66, which, substracted from the earnings, makes a comparative increase in the profits of $814,563.85. The following statement of the earnings and expenses of the railway and its branches for the nine months ending June 30, is interesting:

Names.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Loss.
Erie Railway	$15,635,742.28	$8,825,199.85	......
Newark & Hudson	16,763.04	45,891.19	$ 29,128.09
Patterson & Newark	27,788.83	51,423.11	23,634.38
Hackensack & New York	18,833.95	35,041.95	16,208.00
Hackensack & New York Extension	16,979.41	34,264.37	17,284.96
Montgomery & Erie	31,663.56	38,722.41	7,058.85
Goshen & Deckertown	19,364.40	32,652.90	13,288.50
Hawley Branch	265,596.45	131,864.36	......
Honesdale B'ch	28,428.93	51,456.64	23,027.71
Jefferson B'ch	111,020.06	257,452.70	146,432.64
Rochester and Gen. Valley	108,737.00	112,029.51	3,292.51
Avon, Geneseo & Mt. Morris	27,394.60	46,171.30	18,776.70
Erie & Gen. Val	12,806.58	35,993.35	23,187.77
Buffalo, Bradf'd & Pittsb'h	7,184.10	56,480.43	49,296.33
Niagara Falls Branch	65,669.50	188,627.66	122,958.66
Northern R. R. of N. J.	133,221.65	140,072.57	6,850.92
Totals....	$14,877,192.25	$10,093,344.33	$516,425.51

The profits on the Erie Railway were $4,810,542.44; on the Hawley branch, $133,732.09; total, $4,944,274.53. Net profit, $4,433,849.02.

The road and equipments have been maintained in good order, and the cost of all repairs has been charged to the account. There have been obtained from various persons during the year money and property worth more at the present time than the estimates; and no part of this has been carried to the profit and loss account. Other suits are now pending from which various large sums will probably be recovered. Mr. Watson states that during his visit to England he intends to consult with the owners and bondholders of the Company, and, having ascertained their views, he will be ready, on his return, to recommend that line of action which may seem to him expedient for the road.

At the meeting yesterday, Lucius Robinson, former Comptroller of the State of New York, was elected First Vice-President of the Company. A dividend of 3½ per cent on the preferred stock, and 1 per cent on common stock was declared, payable on Oct. 2. The books will be closed from Sept. 13 to Oct. 2. The Committee on Dividends recommended that the dividend periods be changed from January and July to April and October, for the reason that they are required to report to the State on Sept. 30, annually, and all accounts must be closed to that date. With the present dividend periods they must also be closed on Dec. 31 and June 30, making three times in the space of nine months, causing much inconvenience and a great amount of extra labor. It is also believed that April and October will make a more equal division of the earnings and expenses between the two semi-annual periods. Mr. Watson will sail for Europe, to-day, to be absent for two months.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

The Duluth *Herald* announces the completion of the first brownstone block in that city. It is a three story building.

—The Utica *Herald* man, having received a sample of the *Graphic* balloon cloth, is anxious to get a square meal of it fried. In color and finish it resembles the face of a heathen Chinee, is of the firmness of boarding-house beefsteak, and about as thick as a Buffalo hotel bed-blanket.

—The story of the young man at Westminister Md., who was said to have revived on the day of the funeral, after his body had been kept on ice for two days, proves incorrect in one particular—he did not revive. The foundation of the story was that the funeral was postponed on account of the life-like appearance of the corpse. But the appearance proved deceptive.

—Off Charlevoix, Mich., an effort has recently been made to recover the wreck of the schooner Tiffany, lost by a collision with the propeller Milwaukee sixteen years ago. She has been found, and the railroad iron which was in her when she went down is being raised. It was valued at $35,000. The vessel lies five miles off Skillagalee, in eighteen fathoms of water.

—It is now proposed in France to attempt on a large scale the prevention of earthquakes by artificial means. There is something a little presumptuous in the idea, but it has been done. In several earthquake localities these catastrophes have been averted by sinking deep wells or artificial craters, which relieve the earth's centre of the pent-up vapors. It is said that the destruction of Lisbon in 1755 would never have taken place if the well dug after the terrible earthquake of 1597 had not been filled.

—The Union Pacific Land Department in this city yesterday received some very fine potatoes from the far West, which were raised on ground. The location is 260 miles west of Omaha, and the land was sold to Mr. Richard Costaman on the 7th of last January. It was then raw prairie, situate within what was long understood to be "The Great American Desert." It was then thought that nothing would grow there for want of rain. This year they have had quite enough, and when there has been any difficulty it was caused by too much rain. Some splendid corn arrived yesterday from the same section. The stalks were thirteen feet high, and very thick and strong, the ears full and well set. People who see these productions coming from the section which has always been decried as the poorest part of the State, must conclude that Nebraska would be a very poor country to starve in.—*Omaha Herald.*

DIVORCES.

HUNT—By the Hon. Judge Gary, in the Superior Court yesterday, Daniel from Elizabeth Hunt.

MARRIAGES.

McFARLAND—ROCKWELL—Sept. 3, at the residence of the bride's mother, 76 North Leavitt-st., by the Rev. Moses Smith, Mr. T. R. McFarland, of J. B. McFarland & Son, and Miss Anna Eliza Rockwell. No cards.

COLE—CHAMBERLIN—Sept. 3, at the residence of the bride's mother, Leroy, N. Y., by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, Mr. M. E. Cole, of Cole & Davis, Chicago, and Miss Mary E. Chamberlin.

DRUEHL—WHYTE—Tuesday, the 2d inst., by the Rev. James Maclaughlan, Louis G. Druehl, Esq., and Maggie Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. William Whyte, Tyler street, Chicago.

DEATHS.

MITCHENU—In this city, Aug. 30, of congestion of the brain, Howard E., infant son of John and Lizzie E. Mitchenu, aged 1 year and 23 days.

California and Nevada papers please copy.

GLENNAN—In this city, Sept. 3, Patrick Glennan. Funeral from his late residence No. 7 Nebraska-st., at 10 o'clock Friday, by cars to Calvary.

COLFAX—At Amagansett (seaside resort), Long Island, N. Y., Mr. Eben Colfax, of Chicago, aged 57 years. The funeral and burial were at Buffalo, where are numerous friends of Mr. and Mrs. Colfax.

"Death is the crown of life."

AUCTION SALES.

By C. C. THAYER & CO.,
Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers.

LAKE SHORE SUBDIVISION, IN WINNETKA,
The Hudson River Property of Chicago.
130 BEAUTIFUL GROVE LOTS,
Located on and near the Lake Shore, 40 to 90 feet above the Lake,
AT AUCTION,
On Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1873, on the Ground.

This property is very accessible to the city, and offers perfectly pure air, unobstructed access to the Lake, and a magnificent view of the entire shipping to and from Chicago.

Almost the entire Lake Shore, from Chicago to Lake Forest, is now held at speculative prices, and, as the amount of such property is limited, AN OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERED to all who desire a Lake-view residence to obtain one at a reasonable and moderate price.

The village of Winnetka is situated about 12 miles from the city, on the first high ground north of Chicago, about 40 to 90 feet above the Lake. The easy drainage, freedom from swamps and malarious breezes, the beauty and variety of its scenery, and its fine, fresh air, make it the most desirable of suburban towns for residence. The population is nearly 1,000, and rapidly increasing. A large number of houses are being built this season, and important improvements are contemplated.

Winnetka has good Schools, an Academy conducted under the auspices of the Chicago University, with buildings worth $25,000. It has good Stores and Markets, and some of the most beautiful residences in the County on and near the Lake Shore. A site has been secured for a fine Hotel. The history of all large cities proves that the most attractive and desirable residence property is in the vicinity of large bodies of water. New York has its Hudson River and Staten Island resorts, Philadelphia its Chesapeake Bay and Cape May, and the high property lying north on Lake Michigan, with its exhilarating breezes, bracing air, and glorious prospects, will be sought as the

Most Desirable Suburban Property near Chicago.

The Railroad accommodations are ample. Seven trains each way daily.

TITLE TO PROPERTY PERFECT. ABSTRACTS OF TITLE FURNISHED.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash, and balance in one and two years, with interest at 8 per cent. A deposit of 10 per cent on the value of each lot will be required at time of sale, and balance of first payment within 30 days.

A LUNCH will be served on the ground.

A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN will leave the Depot of the Northwestern Railway, corner Canal and Kinzie-sts., at 10½ a. m. on day of sale.

Further information and plats of the property can be had of C. C. THAYER & CO.,
Real Estate Auctioneers, 136 East Madison-st.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

Grand Auction Sale
AT
SOUTH LYNNE
OF
100
RESIDENCE LOTS,
Tuesday Afternoon, Sept. 9,
AT 2½ O'CLOCK, ON THE GROUND.

These Lots are situated on Blue Island-av. and adjoining streets east, and are the most desirable of any property in South Lynne. This rapidly-improving suburb is the first station south of the city limits, on the C. C. & I. C., and the C. D. & V. Railroads, and is just SEVEN MILES SOUTH OF THE COURT HOUSE. The land is high and dry, the lowest portion thereof being 15 feet above the level of Chicago.

TERMS OF SALE—One-fourth cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, with 8 per cent interest. A deposit of 10 per cent will be required at time of sale. Title perfect. Printed abstract furnished with each Lot.

A FREE TRAIN will leave the C., C. & I. C. R. R. Depot, corner Canal and Kinzie-sts., at 1:45 p. m., returning after the sale.

Refreshments free to all will be served under the magnificent Canvas Pavilion which will be used on this occasion.

For plats and information apply to
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers,
87 Market-st.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.

AT AUCTION.
Regular South Side Sale of
Household Furniture!
CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE OF
RICH FURNITURE.

Elegant Marble-top Chamber Sets, Parlor Suits, Pier Ex. Tables, Marble-top Tables, Mirrors, Book Cases, Elegant Sideboard, cost $400; Oil Paintings, Blk. Walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Stoves, 800 yds Brussels Carpet, second-hand; Parlor and Office Desks, 1 Parlor Organ, cost $225; 10 Crates Crockery, 60 Pkgs. Glassware.

At 12 o'clock—Carriages, Buggies, Express Wagons, Double and Single Harness.

At 10½ o'clock—Horse, Top Buggies, and Harness. Horse, Express Wagon, and Harness, without reserve.

On SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 9 o'clock.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

THE ENTIRE CONTENTS
OF A
FIRST-CLASS DWELLING.

Rosewood, Mahogany, and Walnut Parlor and Chamber Sets; Velvet, Body Brussels, and Three-ply Carpets; Plain and Decorated China Ware, Glassware, &c., &c. Also, one large French Plate Pier Glass; one Rosewood Case Piano, carved front.

On Saturday, Sept. 6, at 9½ o'clock.
31 and 33 South Canal-st.

BY BRUSH, SON & CO.,
41 South Canal-st.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF
FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.,

SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 9:30 a. m. A general assortment of Household Goods—Parlor Sets, Marble-top Chamber Sets, Sofas, Lounges, Card Tables, Extension Tables, Bureaus, Commodes, Bedsteads, Hair Mattresses, Beds, Show Cases, lot of Single Harness, Stoves, &c. Also Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpets.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.
Household Goods and General Merchandise,

On SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 9½ o'clock, at 8 and 10 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By OSGOOD & WILLIAMS,
West Side Auction House, 88 South Canal-st.

Regular Auction Sale of General Furniture, including fine Parlor Sets and Marble-top Chamber Sets, Household Goods of every description; Cooking and Heating Stoves, Carpets, new Husk, Hair, and Mattresses, new Double and Single Harness, Sacks, to the trade, &c.

OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers.